The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,326.—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance... ..Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
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Ten lines and under	
First insertion.....	Rs 5 0
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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4½ „ „
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo, every fourteen days.

The steam-ship Oriental, 1,181 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander C. Day, will be despatched on Tuesday, the 14th September, at noon.

Leave	Bombay	Sept. 14	Leave	Galle	September. 21
„	Carwar	15	„	Negapatam	„ 24
„	Mangalore	16	„	Madras	„ 27
„	Cannanore	17	„	Cocanada	„ 29
„	Calicut	17	„	Visagapatam	„ 30
			„	Bimlipatam	„ 30
„	Beypore	17			Oct.
„	Cochin	18	„	Gopalpore	„ 1
„	Tuticorin	19	Arrives	Calcutta	„ 3
„	Colombo	20			

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging cargo and passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, will despatch a steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingu, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

Up.		Sept.	Down.		Oct.
Leave	Bombay	18	Leave	Bussorah	8
„	Kurrachee	22	„	Fao	8
„	Guadur	23	„	Bushire	10
„	Muscat	26	„	Lingah	11
„	Bunder Abbas.....	28	„	Lingu	12
„	Lingu	29	„	Bunder Abbas.....	14
		Oct.	„	Muscat	16
„	Bushire	2	„	Guadur	18
„	Fao	3	„	Kurrachee.....	20
Arrive	Bussorah	4	Arrives	Bombay	23

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every Saturday at 4 P. M.

The steam-ship Kurrachee, 516 tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Cottier, will be despatched on Saturday, the 11th September at 4 P. M.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAMER FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Dunderee Island and Oorun.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 12	3 0	2 6	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 10	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 5

The Dhurumtur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M.

The Oolwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD,

Apollo Street, Bombay, 5th November 1867.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE KATTYWAR COAST.

STEAMER GENERAL OUTRAM, Captain Teasdale, will be despatched on SATURDAY next, the 11th instant, to Cutch, Mandvee, calling at VERAVUL and POREBUNDER.

For Freight and Passage apply to

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, Bombay, 6th September, 1869.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

Steamers LORD CLYDE, GENERAL HAVELOCK, GENERAL OUTRAM, and TILLY.

ONE of the above Steamers will be despatched every week to and from the Malabar Coast, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days:—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Leave	Bombay .....Saturday.	Leave	Cochin .....Sunday.
„	Retnagherry...Sunday.	„	Beypore ....Monday.
„	Malwan ..... „	„	Calicut ..... „
„	Vingorla..... „	„	Tellicherry...Tuesday.
„	Goa ..... Monday.	„	Cannanore ..... „
„	Carwar ..... „	„	Mangalore..Wednesday
„	Compta ..... „	„	Coompta ...Thursday.
„	Mangalore ...Tuesday.	„	Carwar ..... „
„	Cannanore ..Wednesday.	„	Goa..... „
„	Tellicherry ..... „	„	Vingorla....Friday.
„	Calicut ..... „	„	Malwan..... „
„	Beypore ..... „	„	Retnaghiri..Saturday.
Arrive	Cochin ..... Thursday.	Arrive	Bombay...Sunday.

The Steamer TILLY, Captain Kinggoose, will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY, the 11th September. For freight and passage apply to

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, 6th September, 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of cargo per ship BOLDEN LAWN, Captain Hopper, from London, are requested to send off BOATS for their Goods without delay, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Hopper will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

STENHOUSE & Co., Agents Ship Bolden Lawn.

NOTICES.

AUX VILLES DE FRANCE,

HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

MESSRS. MEIFFRE NEVEU & Co. have the pleasure to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Bombay, that they have opened the above Establishment for the SALE of all kinds of MILLINERY, HOSIERY, &c., of which they receive large supplies by every mail, at the lowest possible prices, which are much below those of any other house in Bombay.

Ladies desirous of visiting this Establishment will find a large assortment of Silks, Hats, Bonnets, Fabrics, &c.; also all descriptions of Ladies' requirements, from the best houses in London and Paris. Gentlemen will also meet with a large selection of Hosiery, Umbrellas, &c., &c. at very moderate prices.

Messrs. Meiffre Neveu and Co. also beg to inform the Ladies of Bombay, that on and after the 1st October 1869 their business will be carried on at No. 6, Hummum Street, being the premises lately occupied by Mr. J. Neuberg, and now undergoing very extensive alterations for the receipt of their large Overland Shipments during the ensuing cold season.

MEIFFRE NEVEU & Co.

THE POONA HOTEL.

(Close to the Poona Boating Club.)

BY JEWANJEE & Co., PROPRIETORS OF BYCULLA HOTEL.

JEWANJEE & Co. have the pleasure to intimate to the Gentry of Bombay and Poona that the above Hotel has now been OPENED, and is already being largely patronised.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated near the Bund, the Compound running down to the River's side. The Hotel is close to the Poona Boating Club's premises, and the crews practise in front of the Hotel. It is a spacious, commodious, new building, and has been fitted up in a style, regardless of expense, so that the comforts of Visitors may be ensured.

Poona, 1st July, 1869. JEWANJEE & Co.

REDUCTION OF RATES.

BYCULLA HOTEL, at the Junction of the Bellasis and Clare Roads, Byculla.

Jewanjee and Co., in thanking their numerous Patrons for their support, and soliciting a continuance of their favours, beg to state that they have REDUCED their CHARGES to FIVE RUPEES per DAY, till 15th September, 1869, for Travellers, Visitors, and Permanent Lodgers.

Under the present Management this Hotel is acknowledged to be the best in Bombay. It was built at great cost expressly for an Hotel, and fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner regardless of expense, so as to ensure the comfort of Visitors and Residents. It is well adapted both for Families and Gentlemen, and at the Reduced Rates will be found a pleasant and economical residence even for Gentlemen residing permanently in Bombay. It is pleasantly and conveniently situated, being within five minutes' drive of the principal Station of the G. I. P. Railway and B. B. & C. I. Railway, and at a short distance from the landing places of the Harbour.

The Dining Hall is the largest in Bombay, and the Sitting and Sleeping Rooms are replete with every convenience. The strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the Establishment.

The Table is abundantly supplied with the very best Viands, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietors.

The Wines, Spirits, and Beer are selected from the most celebrated Houses in London and the Continental Markets.

There are also several First Class Billiard Tables, and the Proprietors would commend their establishment to the notice both of Travellers and Residents.

Byculla Hotel, 2nd July, 1869.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £25. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £53, 2nd class £34. } of Wines.

Steamers will leave Bombay every four weeks.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The s. s. MAGDALA, 2,200 Tons, Captain Thomson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 8th September.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Will be Published early To-morrow Morning.

BOMBAY GAZETTE

OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy..... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Medow Street, Fort.

BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that in accordance with Section CV of the Articles of Association of the above Company, the DIVIDEND due on the undermented shares, for the year ending 31st May 1865, will, pursuant to a resolution passed this day by the Board of Directors, be FORFEITED unless claimed before the 20th instant:—

Nos. 47, 219, 238, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 441, 442, 754, 867.

WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Managers.

Bombay, 3rd September, 1869.

NEW BANK of BOMBAY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the BANK, GENERAL TREASURY, GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK, and PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 18th, to WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant (both days inclusive), for the PAPETI and PARSEE NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

By order of the Board of Directors,

M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 4th September, 1869.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA (Limited).

Bombay Agency.

The following are the Bank's drawing rates for the Outgoing Mail:—

On London at 6 months' sight		1/11 ½	per Rupee.
„	4 do.	1/11 ½	„
„	3 do.	1/11 7/16	„
„	2 do.	1/11 ⅜	„
„	1 do.	1/11 5/16	„
„	Demand	1/11 ¼	„
On Scotland and Ireland		1/11 3/16	„

JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 4th September, 1869.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of KARSONDASS MADHAVADASS, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, who lately carried on business as a merchant under the name of KARSONDASS MADHAVADASS & CO.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the FINAL ACCOUNTS of the liquidation, with Vouchers, HAVE BEEN FILED in the Office of the Prothonotary of the High Court THIS DAY.

HOLLAND, PRENTIS, & BISHOP,
Solicitors to H. G. Dunlop, Esq., the Trustee of the above Estate.

Bombay, 4th September, 1869.

MESSRS. TOD, HEATLY and Co.—The undersigned (Agents for the above celebrated House) have on hand a full assortment of WINES, SPIRITS and LIQUEURS at moderate prices.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN COMPANY, (Ld.)
Elphinstone Circle, 2nd September, 1869.

HAMS! HAMS!! HAMS!!! HAMS!!!!

FOR SALE, a small Shipment of Prime York Smoked HAMS, just landed ex ship Pandora, from London, in first rate condition, at as low as 14 per lb. Apply to

BYRAMJEE & MERWANJEE.

No. 3, Nesbit Lane, Fort.

Super-royal quarto, 100 Plates, pp. 250, Price in India, Rs. 60.

TREE AND SERPENT WORSHIP, OR ILLUSTRATIONS OF MYTHOLOGY AND ART IN INDIA In the First and Fourth Centuries after Christ. From the Sculptures of the Buddhist Topes at Sanchi and Amravati.

Prepared at the India Museum, under the Authority of the Secretary of State for India in Council.

With Introductory Essays and Description of the Plates by JAMES FERGUSSON, Esq., F.R.S., F.R.A.S.

Wm. H. ALLEN and Co., Publishers to the India Office, 13, Waterloo-place, London, S.W.

Agents in India—Thacker, Spink, and Co., Calcutta; Thacker, Vining, and Co., Bombay; Higginbothan and Co., Madras.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MR. J. NEUBERG has REMOVED from No. 6 HUMMUM STREET, to No. 9 HUMMUM STREET. Next door to Messrs. CHESSON and WOODHALL.

JUST RECEIVED OVERLAND,

PRIME YORK HAMS. WILTSHIRE BACON. DOUBLE GLOSTER CHEESE.

J. NEUBERG.

BY LAST MAIL.

FRENCH SALT BUTTER in 1 lb. Canisters.

J. NEUBERG.

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELLERS.

Just Received Overland a large Consignment of

ENAMELLED IRON WARE, Comprising,

DINNER PLATES.
SOUP PLATES.
SOUP BOWLS, large and small.
TEA AND COFFEE CUPS AND SAUCERS.
VEGETABLE DISHES.
MEAT DISHES.
BAKING DISHES.
MULLING POTS, large and small.
FRYING PANS.
PUDDING PANS.
SAUCE PANS, large and small, with covers.
AMERICAN BAKE DISHES.
GRIDIRONS.
BASIN AND EWER.

The above very moderately priced.

J. NEUBERG.

HOWARD AND SON'S QUININE, in ½ oz. and 1 oz. bottles.

J. NEUBERG.

EPPS' HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA NIBS.

LEIBEG'S EXTRACT of MEAT in 2 oz. and 4 oz. Jars.
LEIBEG'S FOOD for INFANTS.

J. NEUBERG.

A WIDOW LADY, residing in Cheltenham, with two Boys of her own, will be glad to RECEIVE into her HOME, to take entire charge of and educate, FOUR or SIX CHILDREN (Brothers and Sisters preferred), whose Parents are in India or elsewhere. Satisfactory references given and required.—Address E. B., Post Office, Cheltenham, England.

NOTICES.

MEDICINE CHESTS.—D. S. KEMP & Co.'s Chests are unsurpassed in completeness, compactness, and convenience: by those of any other makers or dealers in England or India. References can be given to numerous purchasers, who have expressed their liveliest satisfaction at the excellence of the Medicine Chests sold to them.

They are all made by the best English workmen, and are filled and furnished with the most minute attention by D. S. K. & Co.

There is hardly a station in this presidency where one of these Chests is not to be found, and D. S. K & Co would take the liberty of referring to any one whom they have supplied for an opinion as to his purchase.

It need scarcely be stated that a Medicine Chest has now become a necessity to every European in this country; the climate being such that all ought to familiarize themselves with the use of such simple remedies as are required to avoid serious indisposition.

To all large employers of labour a small portable dispensary is essential. D. S. K. & Co. prepare, and furnish such dispensaries, with numerous special remedies such as Fever mixture, Cholera mixture, &c., of the efficacy of which they are well assured; and with books of instruction adapted to them.

For the smaller Chests D. S. Kemp's "Companion" is remarkably useful.

D. S. K. & Co. have twenty regular patterns on their list, descriptions of all of which will be furnished on application. Numerous other Chests are also on hand and will be described if suited to the wants of the enquirer.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

KEMP'S LIQUOR CHIRETTINÆ, or SOLUTION of SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE,—Containing in a purified and concentrated form the medicinal principles of the herb Chiretta. A Tonic and Febrifuge of great power, remarkably beneficial in all cases of muscular and nervous debility and of functional derangement, whether arising from long residence in a Tropical climate or from severe illness.

PREPARED ENTIRELY WITHOUT THE USE OF HEAT.

AND ONLY BY

D. S. KEMP & Co.,

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS, BOMBAY & POONA.

Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4 per bottle.

INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR INDIAN RINGWORM OR DHADUR.

(See "Times of India," 9th September 1868.)

GOA POWDER.

MENTIONED IN THE NEW INDIAN PHARMACOPŒA,

(but with an erroneous reference as to its composition.)

No medicine has done more to assuage suffering in this country; all classes, European and Native, can now testify to its value.

Goa Powder	12 as. per phial.
Solution of Goa Powder (Liquor Acide Salicrubici)	12 as. „

A liberal discount to the trade and to charitable institutions.

Bombay, 30th January 1869. D. S. KEMP & Co.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. M. B. COHEN & Co., Shipping and General Commission Agents, No. 8, Meadow Street, ntrance Bell Lane. M. B. COHEN & Co.

29th January 1869.

N. B.—Orders from Up-country promptly attended to.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—BANDORA FEAST.—On SUNDAY, the 12th instant, SPECIAL and ORDINARY TRAINS will leave the Marine Lines Station at 6-30, 8-30, 12-0 A.M.; 2-0, 4-0, 5-45, and 8-0 P.M., for BANDORA and intermediate Stations; and Bandora at 5-0, 7-30, 8-0, 10-0, A.M.; 1-0, 3-0, 7-0, and 9-0 P.M. for Marine Lines and intermediate Stations.

J. B. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.

Fort, 1st September, 1869.

IN CHANCERY.—ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a FOURTH DIVIDEND, at the rate of One Sixilling in the Pound sterling, WILL BE PAYABLE on and after THURSDAY, 26th August, to Creditors whose Claims have been admitted by the Court.

For the Official Liquidator,
WILL. STEEL.

Elphinstone Circle, 23rd August, 1869.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIRM of Messrs LIMJEE DINSHAW & Co., of No. 2,447 East Street, Poona, have CLOSED their BUSINESS. All persons who are indebted to the said Firm are requested to pay their respective DEBTS within one month from this date; and all persons having claims against the said Firm are requested to send in and receive their respective claims within the said one month from this date. —Dated this 28th day of August 1869.

LIMJEE DINSHAW & Co.

NOTICE.—The GOVERNMENT FOREST RIGHTS in all Mahalkic Nos. of the Cullian Talooka will be submitted to SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION, at Cullian, on MONDAY, the 27th September, 1869, at 2-30 P.M.

The Wood to be sold comprises Teak Rafters, &c., and offers inducements to dealers in firewood.

Particulars as to the average amount of Wood, &c., for sale can be had on application at the Collector's Office, Tanna.

J. W. ROBERTSON,
Acting Collector.

Tanna Collector's Office, 5th August, 1869.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY. —TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY, by small Contracts, of ARCH STONES for Bridges and Culverts on the South East Extension of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

Conditions of Contracts, forms of Tenders, and description of Stone, &c., may be learned by applying at the Resident Engineers' Office, Poona.

Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office in Bombay up to 20th September next.

The undersigned does not pledge himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

H. P. LeMESURIER, Acting Agent.

Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 25th Aug. 1869

COLABA PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND, at the rate of Rs. 20 per Share, for the year ending 31st June, 1869, will be payable to the Registered Shareholders in this Company, on production of Share Certificates, at the office of the undersigned, on and after MONDAY, the 6th proximo, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.

By order of the Directors,
For the London, Asiatic, and American Company, (Limited),
CHARLES E. BENN, Joint Manager,
Secretaries.

Bombay, 31st August, 1869.

NOTICE.—THE ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY having SUSPENDED PAYMENT in accordance with a Telegram received from Head Office, London, PREMIA payable at this Branch will still CONTINUE to be RECEIVED by the undersigned, on behalf of the Provisional Liquidator authorized by the Court of Chancery to receive the same, but such Premia will be returned on 1st January 1870 should re-construction or arrangements with another Company be not carried out.

By order of Directors,
D. McL. SLATER, Secretary,
For Provisional Liquidator.

Bombay, 19th August, 1869.

In the matter of the INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT of 1866, and of the GEORGE III. JUTE and WOOL SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a CALL of Rs. 300 per Share has been THIS DAY MADE on all the Contributories of the said George III. Jute and Wool Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, settled on the list of Contributories on the 7th day of July last.

All Contributories of such Company are hereby required to pay the amount, which will be due from him or her in respect of such call, to Nusserwanjee Ardaseer Wadia, Esq., Liquidator of the said Company, on or before the 7th day of September next.

N. ARDASEER, Liquidator.

23 Apollo Street, Bombay, 16th August, 1869.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Banks will be closed from SATURDAY, the 18th, to WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant (both days inclusive), for the PAPETI and PARSEE NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS:—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
J. F. MOIR, Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of I. L. and China.
ROBT. CAMPBELL, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.
For the National Bank of India (Limited),
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.
For the Agra Bank (Limited),
EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
R. STEVENSON, Agent.

Bombay, 2nd September, 1869.

NOTICE is hereby given, that TENDERS for BILLS on the undermentioned Treasuries, to the extent of the amount set opposite to them, will be received by the undersigned, from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. daily, until the amounts have been taken, or until further orders:—

The Akolah Treasury, Rupees four lacs.
The Oomrawuttee Treasury, Rupees two lacs.
The Tender should specify the amount required.
The amount of the accepted Tender must be paid into the Bank of Bombay within two days after acceptance.

C. E. CHAPMAN,
Officiating Accountant General.

Bombay, Accountant General's Office, 2nd September, 1869.

CONTRACT of LINSEED CAKE.—SEALED TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of LINSEED CAKE to the Municipality during the year 1870.

The Cake must be delivered at the Municipal Storekeeper's Office, Borce Bunder, on the 25th day of each month.

The quantity required monthly will be 29,432 lbs. (English). Further information can be obtained at the Office of the Health Officer, Dhobee Talao.

Tenders will be received up to 11 o'clock on the 11th instant, and should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

A deposit of Ten per cent. will be required on the amount of any accepted Tender.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

JOHN LUMSDAINE, Health Officer.
Bombay Municipal Commissioner's Office, Public Health Department, 3rd September, 1869.

CONTRACT of BARLEY, &c.—SEALED TENDERS are INVITED for the SUPPLY of BARLEY, &c., to the Municipality during the year 1870.

The Barley must be delivered at the Municipal Storekeeper's Office, Borce Bunder, on the 25th of each month.

The quantity required monthly will be 79,236 lbs. (English) also certain smaller quantities of Mutt, Bajree and Bran. Further information can be obtained at the Office of the Health Officer, Dhobee Talao.

Tenders will be received up to 11 o'clock on the 11th instant, and should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

A deposit of Ten per cent. will be required on the amount of any accepted Tender.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender. JOHN LUMSDAINE, Health Officer.
Bombay, Municipal Commissioner's Office, Public Health Department, 3rd September, 1869.

HAY CONTRACT.—SEALED TENDERS are INVITED for the supply of HAY to the Municipality during the year 1870.

The Hay must be delivered at the different Municipal Stables throughout the Town, viz.:—

	Daily lbs.
Borce Bunder	2,754
Grass Market	3,960
Grant Road	3,310
Camatesopoora	3,298
New Nagpada	1,399
Girgaum...	340
Chinchpoogly	340
Mahim	238
Bandora	34
Total lbs.	14,734

Tenders may be for the whole amount or for supply separately to different Stables

Further information can be obtained at the Office of the Health Officer at Dhobie Talao.

Tenders will be received up to 11 o'clock on the 11th instant, and should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

A deposit of Ten per cent. will be required on the amount of any accepted Tender.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender. JOHN LUMSDAINE, Health Officer.
Bombay, Municipal Commissioner's Office, Public Health Department, 3rd September, 1869.

TO THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.—I hereby give Notice, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay will be HELD in the Town Hall, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of September 1869, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon precisely, when the following Business will be submitted for consideration:—

1. Government Resolution No. 1693, dated 7th July 1869, stating that Government will await the result of the inquiries referred to in the letter from the Clerk of the Peace, No. 98, dated 24th June 1869.

2. Letter from the Director of Public Instruction, soliciting a permanent yearly assignment of Rs. 10,000, to be raised to Rs. 50,000 by degrees, for Native primary Education in the City of Bombay.

3. Report of the Committee appointed to consider and report how the present system of checking and auditing the Municipal Expenditure may be improved.

4. Letter from R. Aitken, Esq., dated 23rd August 1869, containing his explanation on a portion of the proceedings of the last meeting of the Bench.

5. Petition from certain inhabitants of Beebee Jan Street on the subject of the introduction of lights into their Street.

6. Proceedings of the Finance Committee, including therein Report on the Revised Estimates of Income and Expenditure for the year 1869.

C. E. STANGER LEATHES,
Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 28th August, 1869.

TO C. E. STANGER LEATHES, Esquire, CLERK to H. M.'s JUSTICES.

Sir,—I have the honour to notify, that it is my intention at the next Meeting of the Justices to move the following Resolution:—

"That the Municipal Act of 1865 having devolved on Justices of the Peace, resident in Bombay, various duties and responsibilities, the fulfilment of some of which by those Justices who hold Government appointments may be thought incompatible with their obligations towards Government, it is deserving the consideration of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council whether Government Officials should continue to be in the Commission of the Peace, or, if the due discharge of their official duties should require their being invested with the powers of Justices of the Peace, whether a ruling might not with advantage be promulgated distinctly relieving Government Officials, when in Bombay, of all duties and responsibilities as resident Justices, in connection with the Municipality of the City."

Yours obediently, E. PRATT.

Bombay, 2nd September, 1869.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co., WINE MERCHANTS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN AND HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

DEAN LANE—BOMBAY.

Established in Bombay in the Year 1842, and in London and Bordeaux 1815.

LONDON HOUSES	Wholesale and for Export only—Tower Bonded Vaults, Retail—Charing Cross Railway Arches.
BORDEAUX HOUSE	Wholesale and for Export—Place du Champ de Mars.

REPRESENTATIVES IN

China, Calcutta, Madras,	Colombo, Kurrachee, New York,	New Zealand, Manilla, New Orleans.

WE respectfully solicit a continuance of the commands of MESSES, GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS of WESTERN INDIA, to whom, from the extensive nature of our business, we can offer better terms and better value than any other House in Bombay.

Being IMPORTERS on the LONDON and BORDEAUX Markets, we are, of necessity, in the most favourable position to supply the public with genuine Wines and Spirits on favourable terms, and from our experience, derived from over fifty years' trading in them, we confidently assert our ability to please all tastes, and we solicit comparison with competitors' Brands at our quotations.

We subjoin our LIST OF SELECTED WINES for this market, and beg to intimate—

1st. That we cannot execute orders for less than 1 dozen quarts, or 2 dozen pints of either one of them, Liqueurs excepted: these in not less quantities than 4 dozen pints or quarts.

2nd. That our Wines and Spirits are procurable from every respectable General Shopkeeper in Bombay and at Out-stations; they, however, fix their own selling prices for them.

3rd. That our quotations are for delivery from our Godowns, where full examination of all Still Wines prior to delivery is allowed, but we do not take the risk of subsequent breakage.

4th. That our advertised quotations for all Sparkling Wines do not provide for the rejection of ullaged or broken bottles likely to be found in Cases, on arrival, after a long sea voyage. We guarantee each Case to contain its full complement of sound Bottles at time of shipment, but cannot guarantee loss arising from atmospheric or climatic influences; we take this risk by adding Rs. 4 per dozen quarts, and Rs. 2½ per dozen pints to our quotations.

Our Sparkling Wines are not to be equalled at our quotations; we invite comparison.

CLARETS.

(Our own Brand and Shipping.)

A 1—Chateau Latour or Mouton.	Qts. per doz.	Pts. per doz.
Gold Capsule, Labelled & Branded	Rs. 30 0	Rs. 16 0
Chateau Rauzan, Black capsule, „	„ 25 0	„ 14 0
Chateau Leoville, Blue capsule, „	„ 22 0	„ 12 0
Chateau Palmer, Blue capsule, „	„ 22 0	
Chateau Larose, Yellow capsule, „	„ 18 8	„ 10 8
St. Julien, Green capsule, „	„ 17 0	„ 10 0
Medoc, Red capsule, „	„ 15 8	„ 9 0
Medoc, White capsule, „	„ 13 8	
Sauterne, Red capsule, „	„ 22 0	

BURGUNDIES—RED AND WHITE.

(Very Choice—Our own Brand and Shipping.)

Chambertin, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 32 0 Rs. 17 0
Nuits, ditto	„ 26 0
Macon, ditto	„ 21 0
Chablis, ditto	„ 22 0

CHAMPAGNES.

The finest DRY CHAMPAGNES that can be shipped.

(Our own Brand and Shipping.)

Magnums, Finest Dry	Labelled.....	Rs. 74 0
Finest Dry Sparkling, Gold Foil,	„	„ 36 0 „ 19 8
Fine Sparkling, Silver Foil	„	„ 32 0 „ 17 8
Good Sparkling, for Ball purposes	Silver Foil	„ 27 0 „ 14 8

GERMAN WINES.

(Our own Brand and Shipping.)

Sparkling Hock and Muscatel Moselle, Gold foil, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 36 to 19 8
Moselle, Still, Marcobrunner	„ 34 ...
„ Braunberger	„ 25 ...
Hock, „ Johannisberger	„ 42 ...
„ „ Forster Trammer	„ 34 ...
„ „ Rudesheimer	„ 26 ...
„ „ Hochheimer	„ 23 ...

SHERRIES.

Specially selected for tropical consumption.

(Our own Brand.)

Amontillado, very choice and superior	Rs. 32 0
Amoroso, very choice, full flavored, soft, pale	„ 28 0
Sherry, Green seal, full bodied, light gold colour, nutty and dry	„ 22 0
do. Blue seal, very pale and dry and delicate	„ 22 0
do. Brown seal, pale dry and delicate	„ 22 0
do. Yellow seal, pale and dry, an excellent Dinner Wine	„ 18 8
do. White seal, ordinary Dinner Wine	„ 15 0
Marsala, Virgin Pale	„ 15 8
Madeira, East India (one voyage) very choice	„ 33 0

PORTS.

(Our own Brand.)

	Qts.	Pts.
A 1 Gold seal, an Invalid's Wine, full and fruity. Trade mark	Rs. 30 0	
Black seal, a Dessert Wine—mature	„ 24 8	14 0
Red seal

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

Market without any change.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. value of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	10 p.ct.	Agra Bank	par.
22,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1500
10,000	500	all	6 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	536½
10,000	500	100		Ditto 2nd Rss. Issue	1925
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,900
30,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L.& China	225
40,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	210
13,500	500	250	8 do.	Delhi and London	200
37,036	250	125	8 do.	National Bank of India	142
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	425
				LAND COMPANIES.	
4,070	3,000	all	Rs. 63	Colaba Land Co.	1650
10,800	1,000	all	Rs. 30	Elph'st'ne Land	1010
10,800	1,000	650	,,11-14	Do. New	650
8,000	150	all	Nil	Freze Land & Pier Co. Ld	205
2,000	5,000	4,100	Nil	Mazagon Land	1225
5,000	2,000	1,900	Nil	Fort Canning	285
				SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.	
400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	875
500	2,500	all	80	Alliance Spinning	1,700
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2,900
900	1,000	all	10 p.c.	Bombay United	765
800	500	all	12 p.c.	Bronch Mills	265
300	5,000	all	...	Coorla Spinning	1,950
700	2,000	all	300	Great Eastern	1500
2,500	1,000	all	50	Manockji Petit's	680
800	2,500	all	...	Oriental	1,225
600	2,500	2,300	...	Royal	1,400

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 11⅞d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	ordered to 1s. 11 7/16d. to 1s. 11⅞d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11⅞d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 15/16d. to 2s. 0d.
Calcutta	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight	Par, viz. 100.
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	60 days' sight	100
China	60 Do. do.	225

CALCUTTA.—31ST AUGUST, 1869.

Government Securities.—The sales of 4 per cents., reported to-day, were only for small amounts at Rs. 94-8 or 3-8 discount. In 5 per cents. one time-bargain contract took place, at Rs. 113-4, for delivery in 10 to 12 days; there were buyers at Rs. 113-2 for cash, but no seller.

6 per cent. Municipal Debentures sold at Rs. 107-12 and 107-14.

The following sales and purchases of shares were reported:—

Bank of Bengal shares, a few at Rs. 1,570 each, and one for Rs. 1,575.

Goosery Cotton Mills Co.'s shares, at Rs. 190, exclusive of the dividend. More wanted at this price.

Howrah Docking Co.'s shares, at Rs. 240.

Landing and Shipping Co.'s shares, at Rs. 30.

Port Canning Land, Investment, &c., Co.'s shares, at Rs. 285 for cash, and a time-bargain at Rs. 290, for delivery in one month.

Tirhoot Indigo Co.'s shares, at Rs. 50.

Durrung Tea Co.'s shares, price not stated.—*Englishman.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 4.

Briggs, Lieutenant-Colonel, Staff Corps, on leave, from England.
Recher, Lieutenant-Colonel, 8th Regiment, on leave, from Poona.
Seward, Assistant Surgeon, 59th Regiment, on duty, from Poona.
Chambers, Captain, Madras Staff Corps, on medical certificate, from Chanda.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 4.

Goad, Lieutenant, 45th Regiment, to join, to Aurungabad.
Hatch, Colonel, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Kirkee.
Raseni, Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Artilley, on duty, to Poona.
Cruickshank, Lieutenant, Public Works Department, on leave, to Poona.
echer, Lieutenant-Colonel, 8th Regiment, on leave, to Baroda.
eward, Assistant Surgeon, 59th Regiment, on duty, to Ahmedabad.

POONA BRIGADE ORDERS.

By Brigadier-General R. Pratt, C.B., Commanding Poona Brigade.

Poona, 3rd September, 1869.

The undermentioned officer has obtained leave of absence:—

Lieutenant-Colonel Baugh, 4th Regiment N. I., for 2 days, from 5th instant, on station leave.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Poona, 3rd September, 1869.

No. 1585, Corporal Robert Trinckle, 1st Battalion 8th Foot, employed in the Adjutant General's Department, is transferred to the unattached list, with effect from the 25th August last, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 606 of 1869, and promoted to Sergeant.

The undermentioned men, employed in the House of Correction, are transferred to the unattached list, with effect from the 25th August 1869, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 606 of 1869:—

Corporal Thomas Topsall, 1st Battalion.
Sergeant James Sawyer, 21st Foot.

The undermentioned men, employed in the Ordnance Department, are transferred to the unattached list, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 606 of 1869:—

Private Daniel Mayo, 69th Foot.
Gunner Henry Ratcliff, 6th Brigade, R. A.
Corporal Joseph Tombs, 6th Brigade, R. A.
Corporal Thomas Mears, 6th Brigade, R. A.
Corporal Frederic Choles, 1st Battalion 2nd Foot.

It having come to the notice of the Commander-in-Chief that instances have occurred of native officers being employed in the Bands of Regiments, the Commander-in-Chief begs to point out that this is contrary to the regulations of the service and must be discontinued.

The following transfer is ordered in the Subordinate Medical Department British Troop Branch:

3rd Class Hospital Assistant, Crishnajee Rao Ganoo, No 581, from Indian Medical Department to 3rd Hussars.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief will hold a Levee on Saturday, the 4th instant, at 4 P.M., at the Council House, Bund Road, Poona. Dress for Head-quarters Staff. Blue Frock Coat, Pouch Belt, Helmet and Plume.

ORDERS BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, September 1.)

Mr. H. B. Simson to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Monghyr, in the Second Grade, until further orders.

Mr. G. J. S. Hodgkinson to officiate, until further orders, as Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Tirhoot.

Mr J. C. Williamson, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Patna Division, is posted to Tirhoot.

Mr. A. P. MacDonnell, Assistant Magistrate of Serajgung, to officiate, until further orders, as a Join- Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the Second Grade, with effect from the date on which Mr. G. J. S. Hodgkinson takes charge of the Joint Magistracy of Tirhoot.

Mr. V. T. Taylor to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Bhaugulpore, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. R. L. Mangles, or until further orders.

Mr. W. J. Money, C. S. I., to officiate as Civil and Sessions Judge of Mymensing, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. E. W. Molony, or until further orders.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

(*Government Gazette, N. W. Provinces*, Sept. 1.)

Furlough for 1 year, 9 months, and 22 days is granted to Mr. Alfred Lisle March Phillipps, Civil and Sessions Judge of Allygurh, with effect from the 15th August, or subsequent date.

Mr. Henry George Keene, Officiating Civil and Session Judge of Azimgurh, is transferred in the same capacity to Futtehpore.

One month's privilege leave of absence is granted to Captain Horace Christopher Fagan, Officiating District Superintendent of Police, Jounpore, with effect from the 5th September, or subsequent date.

Mr. J. H. O'Brien, Inspector of Police at Jounpore, will hold charge of the Police of that District during the absence of Captain Fagan, or until further order.

One month's privilege leave of absence is granted to Mr. Seaburne May Moens, Settlement Officer, Bareilly, with effect from 25th August, or subsequent date.

Three months' privilege leave of absence is granted to Mr. R. A. Lloyd, B.A., Inspector, 2nd Circle, Department Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces, with effect from the 10th August, or subsequent date.

Two months and fifteen days' privilege leave of absence is granted to Mr. Wilton Oldham, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Ghazeepore, with effect from 26th August, or subsequent date.

Furlough for two years is granted to Mr. William Robert Burkitt, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Bareilly, with effect from the 11th October next, or subsequent date.

Mr. Alexander Robinson, Assistant Magistrate and Collector of Moozaffernuggur, is granted one month's leave of absence, to attend a preliminary examination in Persian at Calcutta, with effect from the 20th September, or subsequent date.

Lieutenant W. G. Ross, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Secretary to Government, in the P. W. D., vice Captain W. Jeffreys, R.E., employed on special duty.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE OFFICIATING CHIEF COMMISSIONER, CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Three months' privilege leave of absence is granted to Mr. R. E. Acklom, Officiating District Superintendent of Police, Chindwara, from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. D. G. Proby, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Nagpore, is appointed to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, Chindwara, during the absence of Mr. Acklom, or until further orders.

Mr. Proby is directed to proceed without delay to Chindwara and relieve Mr. Acklom.

Six weeks' privilege leave of absence is granted to Dr. S. C. Townsend, Sanitary Commissioner, Central Provinces and Berars, from the 10th October 1869, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—4TH SEPTEMBER

London	Cotton	£1 12s. 0d. to £1 12 6 Nom. p. ton
	Cases	£1 15s. 0d. to £2 0s. 0d. ,,
	Seeds	£1 2s. 6d. to £1 5s. 0d. ,,
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 2s. 6d. to £1 5s. 0d. ,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	£1 2s. 6d. to £1 5s. 0d. ,,
	Myrabolms & Coir bdls	£0 10s. 0d. to £0 12s. 0d.
	Seeds	£0 15s. 0d. to £0 17s. 6d.
Havre	Cotton	£2 0s. 0d. Nominal.
	Coffee	Nominal
Overland	Steamers	£3 10s. 0d. to £3 15s. 0d
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 10 per bale.
	,, Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 2 8 0 to 2 12 0 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 13 to 14 and Calcutta Port Charges
Mauritius		8 annas per bag nominal.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
4	Denmark	Pope	Callao.
	Lord Clyde (s)	Hewett	Malabar Coast.
	Abyssinia (s)	Templeton	Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

Aug. 30 Magnolia ..... Gusswell ..... Bombay, Aug. 13.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 30 Moultan (s) ..... ——— ..... ———
Countess of Elgin ..... ——— ..... ———
Stafford shire ..... ——— ..... ———
Arracan ..... ——— ..... ———
31 John O'Gaunt ..... ——— ..... ———
Jean Pierre ..... ——— ..... ———

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 29 Asia (s) ..... Patterson ..... Bombay.
30 Moses Williamson ..... Lake ..... Negapatam.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 28 John Allen ..... ——— ..... London.
29 Eden ..... ——— ..... Coconada.
30 Howard ..... ——— ..... London.

MR. A. MENIST,

OCULIST OPTICIAN,

FROM AMSTERDAM AND LONDON,

ADELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA,

RESPECTFULLY announces his arrival in Bombay; and begs to introduce his Newly Invented Spectacles, which are peculiarly adapted to the Indian climate.

TESTIMONIALS.

FROM NUSSERWANJEE MANOCKJEE WADIA, Esq.

I have much pleasure in testifying that Mr. A. Menist has supplied me with Spectacles which I have found to suit me much better than any I have hitherto been able to obtain.

Bombay, 31st July, 1869. N. M. WADIA.

FROM SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY, Esq.

A. MENIST, Esq., Optist,

Adelphi Family Hotel, Byculla.

DEAR SIR,—It gives me great pleasure to add my testimony to the thousands you have already acquired from the best of judges of the profession which you represent for introducing Glasses upon an improved principle for the use of persons of impaired sight.

My good wife was suffering from this complaint, and the worst of it was she could not procure a single pair of Spectacles to suit her eyes. She tried many, but after the use of them for a few moments they were rejected, as they instead of remedying the evil made it the more worse. Fortunately for me I formed your acquaintance and introduced you to Mrs. Sorabjee. The pair of Spectacles you gave her have suited her so comfortably, that since she has commenced wearing them she has become so much enamoured with them that she scarcely desires to put them aside for a single moment. I, therefore, without the least hesitation would proclaim to the sufferers from defective sight, &c., &c., "to apply at once to Mr. Menist, Optician, Adelphi Family Hotel, Byculla, if they are inclined to have their sight improved."

Wishing you every success in your profession in this strange land,—Believe me to be, yours very faithfully,

SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY.

Breach Candy Road, 22nd May, 1869.

Just Published,

NOTES of a VISIT to SOMNATH, GIRNAR, and other places in KATHIAWAD. Reprinted, with additions, from the "Bombay Gazette." 16mo., 69 pages. Price Re. 1.

"Bombay Gazette" Office; and may be had also of Thacker, Vining, & Co., and of Chesson & Woodhall.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

ABRAHAM—September 4th, at Bombay, in the Fort, the wife of E. J. Abraham, Esq., of a son.

KING—September 4th, in the Fort, Bombay, the wife of Mr. Charles Joshua King, Customs Preventive Service, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

CHARNOCK—September 5th, at the Adelphi Hotel, Byculla, Francis Robert Charnock, late Captain H. M. 2nd West India Regiment.

MOYLE—September 4th, at the Marine Lines, Bombay, Beatrice, the infant daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Moyle, aged 10 months.

BENGAL.

BIRTHS.

HANKEY—August 31st, at Berhampore, the wife of Herbert Hankey, Esq., C.S., of a daughter.

PEPPER—August 28th, at Jessore, the wife of G. A. Pepper, Esq., B.C.S., of a daughter.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

HENDERSON—August 29th, at Madras, the wife of Captain F. Henderson, 107th Regiment A. D. C., of a daughter.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTH.

CANTOR—August 22nd, at Nynee Tal, the wife of Captain C. H. Cantor, Staff Corps, of a daughter.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1869.

WE showed in a previous article that the concessions accorded by the French Emperor to the showy demands of opinion are based on the English model, and are wide enough to enable the French, if they have the capacity, to substitute constitutional for personal government; and we raised the question—are they likely to display that capacity? It does not, of course, follow because they may not, out of a similar theoretical basis, evolve a system similar to our own, that therefore substantially the same solid results may not be accomplished. We must look to facts not to forms. There is more than one road to every goal, and the French may arrive at real self-government without following the same methods which we have followed. The Americans govern themselves, but their processes are essentially different from ours. Each nation must act according to its own idiosyncracy.

The question is, will the idiosyncracy of the French permit them to establish self-government in any form. Search French history through and the nearest approximation to self-government you will find is the reign of Louis Philippe. But, observe how the French behaved during that reign? Did they try to develop the germs of political liberty embodied in the Charter? There were some faint attempts, it is true; there was considerable agitation; but the main object of the critics and agitators was not to improve but to destroy. They poured over everything the acid of a criticism sometimes virulent, sometimes playful, and not less effective, perhaps, in the latter form. They ridiculed the dynasty; they ridiculed the so-called Peerage; they scoffed at the Lower Chamber; they undermined every institution. The worship of Napoleon I. was sedulously cultivated; the monarchy of July was denounced because it brought home no harvest of glory and spoil. Few attempts were made to overthrow the terrible bureaucracy, to diminish that centralization of power which enables any men masters of Paris for a week to dictate to all France. The object of the several Oppositions throughout the reign was the overthrown, not the improvement, of existing institutions; and so weak had the executive become under the influence of incessant criticism that it could form no resolve and make no use of its immense power. An accident an *émeute*, sufficed to destroy the whole edifice and banish the Royal Family.

Since February 1848 there has been no pretence of self-government. The Republic was an interregnum, the Empire has been an autocracy.

What hope have we that the present reign will not end in a general overturn? The single one that the Emperor may preserve his balance of mind and the command of his relentless will. We are ready to admit that France is no longer the France of 1847. Much is changed. The French have gratified their natural and proper desire to show all Europe that they had the power and the right to chose their own ruler. They have, directly or indirectly, helped to tear up the treaties of 1815. The passion for revolutions has been somewhat assuaged by the enjoyment of two within twenty years. Then they have universal suffrage, which they are only just learning how to use; and their commerce, external and internal, has been developed to an extent unknown in their history. Nor can it be denied that even the small amount of political freedom enjoyed under imperial institutions since 1861 has afforded some, nay, considerable training alike to voters, deputies, and Senators. It has possibly been the hope of the Emperor that he could so manage as to keep the power he considers essential to the maintenance of order in his own hands, to govern personally in the fullest sense of the phrase, and yet to accustom the nation gradually to take a larger and more independent share in its own government. Indeed, he professes, and M. Rouher declares that this was and is the aim of the Emperor. And no doubt some such process offers the best chance of success. But it is doubtful whether the French character is capable of receiving political instruction in that slow but effective way. There is nothing in their history to show that they are patient enough for a treatment which would tell on the more phlegmatic races. The very love of symmetry, the passion for what is called logic, qualities which have produced many admirable results, especially in science and literature, bring forth defects when applied to politics. The tendency to impulsive action, the liability to be carried away by the "situation," are hostile to the sober progress of Parliamentary government. The bourgeoisie furnish something like a dead weight and so do the peasant proprietors, but both are liable to give way at the moment of trial and swell the following of the most energetic sect. Then there are no parties, there is no organization, there are no traditions. What is worse, there is no confidence. French politicians do not fully trust each other, and although all sections may respect or fear the Emperor as an autocrat, none can confide in him as a constitutional sovereign. Nor must we leave social considerations out of the account. The workmen, for a long time neutral or quiescent, are still a formidable body, perhaps, the army excepted, the best organized body in France. And when we come to look at the mode in which the concessions have been received, we see already that the critics have begun refining on the meaning of terms, instead of seizing all the power that can be extracted from the wide phrases employed.

On the whole there appears to be reason for doubting the success of an experiment initiated in such difficult circumstances. If it should succeed, so much the better for France and Europe, so much the better for Napoleon IV. But until it does succeed we shall doubt the capability of the French for responsible Parliamentary self-government, and continue to believe that, at all risks, the Emperor will hold fast to his ark of safety—personal authority and rule absolute.

THE Government of India seem to be gradually feeling their way towards a proper mode of securing the most valuable results from the several efforts now in progress to produce a Gazetteer of India. The letter we published on Saturday respecting the functions of Mr. Hunter is an indication that they are on the right road. We do not refer to the pecuniary arrangements, except to remark that no advantage will be gained by parsimony. A Gazetteer of India, if worth doing at all, is, like other things, worth doing well, and a little apparent extravagance will pay in the end. What we wish to point out is that Mr. Hunter appears to have been appointed as a sort of Director General of Gazetteering. The Government of India takes the sensible view that all the Gazetteers should be compiled upon some common plan, so that they may be fused together, at some future time, "consolidated," as the phrase goes. Mr. Hunter, in addition to the labour of compiling a Gazetteer for Bengal, is expected to aid the Government of India with advice. He is to find out what the local governments and administrations are doing, and suggest a comprehensive scheme. This is sound sense. But in order to carry it out the Government of India must go a good deal further. Provided that Mr. Hunter be the fit man for the work, and he has certainly given proofs of great research and unusual literary ability, why not set him up forthwith at the head of an office, in direct communication with the gentlemen appointed to compile the local works, and empower him, with the consent of the Government, to direct their labours? Why not release all the compilers from ordinary administrative work for, say, two years, and let them devote all their time and energy to the business of collecting and arranging materials? Mr. Hunter, or any one else occupying his place, should be put in command of this literary brigade; and such local government or administration should order its servants to supply the Gazetteer Bureau with information. Outsiders, not in the services, might be invited to aid; and where special knowledge can be obtained no other way, these helpers might get an honorarium for specific contributions. In our own Presidency the arrangements made are not satisfactory, but the defects would easily be remedied were the work put under that effective direction and control now wanting. The compiler should have nothing else to do, and should be empowered to request information, and report shortcomings. The work should not be done amateur fashion, but should be regarded as business, the performance of a State duty, just as much as administering justice or collecting revenue. If we are right in considering that the letter from Simla indicates a desire to have the thing done in the best way, that a step towards organization has been taken, we submit that the Government had better go all the way and organize an effective department. No one disputes the value of a trustworthy Gazetteer; and the best method for securing the production of a good one will be to consider it a business, and have it done steadily, but out of hand. Let the motto be "Thorough," and let the organization required be complete.

A CORRESPONDENT in London tells us that "all the House of Commons are trooping like a jury to study the Irish Land question, 'over the body.'"

A CALCUTTA contemporary hears that no less than three Covenanted officers have incurred the displeasure of the Bengal Government, and that in one case a commission has been appointed to investigate the matter. The same paper on the following day says that the Government of Bengal has ordered the following officers to be relieved from duty for the present:—Mr. P. A. Humphrey, Magistrate of Rajshahye; Mr. T. J. C. Grant, Magistrate of Gya; and Mr. A. V. Palmer, Magistrate of Monghyr. Are we to connect the two paragraphs?

A CASE is likely to come off in the Small Cause Court shortly in which a cooly sues an officer for the sum of one anna. The native is improving.—*Bangalore Herald.*

THE French authorities of Chandernagore, in compliance with the request of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, have strictly forbidden corpses to be thrown into the Hooghly within their territory.—*Pioneer.*

A RUMOUR has reached us from Lucknow, but we cannot vouch for its truth, that Colonel Barrow, at present on leave, is to officiate as Resident at Hyderabad, upon Mr. Saunders taking leave of absence.—*Pioneer.*

WE observe that warrant and non-commissioned officers of departments will be allowed to contribute to the Agra Exhibition, provided the articles that they exhibit are *bona fide* their own work or that of their families.

IT has been decided that the widows of warrant officers, though pensioned before first January 1866, will, if their husbands died after that date, be admitted to the new rates of pension laid down in the Military Department in January last year.

MR. PEARSON, the special engineer for the Great Indian Peninsula Railway's last section, is progressing rapidly with the works on his portion of the line. We see that this company have at last started some building operations at Jubbulpore.—*Jubbulpore Chronicle.*

THE "Neilgherry Excelsior" mentions that "a boa-constrictor—Simon pure, and no mistake—measuring 15 feet in length, was killed on the Glenrock estate, Wynaad, the other day. In the stomach was found a jungle sheep with one of the horns and one of the legs broken."

WE hear from Rangoon that Messrs. Currie and Co. have suspended payment. Several actions have recently been instituted against them in the Court of the Recorder, and two legal gentlemen have gone over from Rangoon to Moulmein to look into the state of their affairs in that settlement.—*Indian Daily News.*

THOSE who took part in the Bhootan and Hazara campaigns may, we have reason to know, expect to receive some time this year the India medal with appropriate clasp or clasps. The necessary application to the Secretary of State either has been despatched by the Government of India in the Military Department or is to be despatched.—*Mofussilite.*

LIEUTENANT FERGUSON, of the 2nd-21st Fusiliers, author of the "Adjutant's Guide," and a passenger by the ill-fated ship Chedubs, had prepared the third edition of a small manual of "Battalion Light Infantry and Outpost Drill in accordance with the Field Exercise and Evolutions of Infantry." This work has now been printed and published at Secunderabad.

AN arrangement has been entered into with Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co., the managing agents of the British India Steam Navigation Company, for the establishment, experimentally, of a regular steam communication between Calcutta and Port Blair and the Nicobars. The first vessel running under this arrangement will leave on the 7th September.—*Englishman.*

WE hear from Nusseerabad that a court of enquiry is about to be assembled at that station to report upon the barracks there that have lately been built at an average cost of fifty thousand rupees each. As our readers are already aware, one of these palatial edifices fell the other day with a terrific crash. Most providentially due warning was given by the cracking of the roof, and the men were able to move out in time.—*Delhi Gazette.*

THE Hon'ble Mr. Cockerell has obtained leave to introduce a bill to remove the Garrow Hills from the jurisdiction of the ordinary tribunals amenable to the High Court. This is legislating in the right direction, as being a return to simplicity and adaptation in the administration of justice among primitive tribes. We might as fairly and rationally subject the Garrows to the differential calculus by way of a code as to the general regulations.—*Pioneer.*

CHOLERA has broken out afresh in H. M.'s 41st Regiment at Subathoo. On Friday last (27th) four cases occurred amongst the men, all of which ended fatally. There were also on the same day five fatal cases among the children of the regiment; and, moreover, the youngest daughter of the Paymaster, Captain Simpson, had also succumbed to the disease. The regiment has moved out into camp about three miles from the station.—*Pioneer.*

A CORRESPONDENT at Gwalior writes to the "Delhi Gazette"—"Cholera is still very bad amongst the European troops, two and three deaths daily. Now in camp C. F. R. H. A., C-8th R. A., (moved out this morning), 3-25 R. A., a number of the 103rd Regiment. Sick of Artillery and 103rd Regiment are under canvas; in fact tents are pitched in all directions. Since April last, the new cemetery (then opened) now contains about 120 departed friends and comrades.'

THE companies of the 62nd Regiment that had been sent to the "cholera camp" some time ago, returned to the station on Monday morning last owing to the total disappearance of the pestilence from among them. Their ranks have indeed been dreadfully thinned, but we hope better times are now in store for the regiment. The regiment they replaced here had, we understand, very excellent health during the whole time of their stay in Lucknow, some four years.—*Lucknow Times.*

THE Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has risen in mutiny against the oppression of reports. They are getting not only more numerous,—that is perhaps just as well,—but longer and longer every day. In noticing Dr. Mouat's *Report on the Jails of the Lower Provinces*, to which in many respects His Honor awards high praise, "the Lieutenant Governor desires in the first place to draw the attention of the Inspector-General to the very unwieldy and inconvenient size of the report for this year."—*Pioneer.*

WE hear that a telegram has been received from England that the Civi Service Commissioners have re-considered their decision, and consented to take further evidence in the matter of the native gentlemen who were disqualified at the last Civil Service examination on the score of age. Affidavits and other documents from India will make up the greater portion of the additional evidence to be given, and probably the strong feeling in favour of the young men will have its influence also when the subject is re-considered in October next.—*Indian Daily News.*

THE "Madras Mail" says that no less a sum than four thousand five hundred odd rupees has been expended in powder alone for blasting the wreck of the Saint Bernard, and adds that, notwithstanding the expenditure, the result of the blowing up was unsatisfactory and the wreck still lies as steadfast and unyielding as she did on the first day of her taking up her position under the pier. The experiment made by the Public Works Department with canister charges proved of little or no avail, but the enormous cost to which the pier was subjected is only now left for the pipers to pay, as the Government of India declined to sanction the lavish expenditure. The charges are to be met from the Public Works Budget as the General Port Fund is not in a flourishing condition.

A DREAM OF THE BALL.

[PHOTOGRAPHED BY LINDLEY AND WARREN.]

CARICATURE of the more graceful sort, although not unknown in India, is rare. This is not owing to the rarity of talent, but to the absence of a public. Now and then, at long intervals, we have sketches full of humour, yet not transgressing the modesty of nature; and one of these is now before us. The account of the famous Simla ball, in which the Maharajah of Jeypore was so conspicuous a figure, has inspired a real artist, and Messrs. Lindley and Warren have done full justice to his fine sketches by reproducing them in a first-rate photograph. The letter-press, taken from the columns of a contemporary, occupies the centre of the plate; and six illustrative cartoons, each containing two figures, are symmetrically grouped around it, two on either hand, one at the top, and one at the bottom. The corners are filled up with elegantly drawn plantain and palm leaves; all the accessories are in perfect keeping, and the whole is in harmony. But the cartoons are excellent works of art. In the first a lady, with uplifted dress, is showing the Maharajah the "steps." Next we have him engaged in the novel exploit of putting on his gloves; then the lady is offering her hand; the fourth shows the couple about to begin; and the fifth represents the final salaam and curtsey. In the sixth, styled, "after supper," the Maharajah, with exquisite humour, is portrayed in the act of abandoning himself to the excitement of a "round dance"—rather prophetic than actual. The observer will be charmed with the grace of the female figures in each cartoon, and delighted with the drawing. Moreover, the latest fashions are strictly adhered to. Nor will he be less pleased with the subtle and good-natured humour which characterizes the sketches of the Native performer. These tiny cartoons are worthy of *Punch*, in his best day. The whole Presidency will thank us for drawing attention to such a pretty work of art, and Simla society, we are sure, will be eager to secure copies.

MORE CHOLERA ENQUIRIES.

THE Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India has addressed a circular letter on the subject of cholera to the officers in medical charge of European troops at all stations whether lately visited by the disease or not. This letter contains a formidable array of questions,—150 in number,—which are to be answered as soon as possible after the 1st October. There can be no doubt, however, that if all these questions are answered from distinct knowledge, and with nothing of hearsay or conjecture, the result must be within a very few years such a mass of information regarding the habits of the disease as will permit a confident induction upon the method of escaping it.—*Pioneer.*

MAJOR SLADEN'S REPORT.

THE Government of India has decided not to publish Major Sladen's report on the Momein Expedition. This is the more to be regretted since the document is believed to be accompanied by an elaborate review of the whole Indo-Chinese questions from the pen of General Fytche. The expedition, too, was so far a public one that two Rangoon merchants formed part of it, and one of them published his report long ago. Mr. Grant Duff did well to expose the mania of these projectors at home, who use pliable chambers of commerce as mouth-pieces for the most visionary schemes, such as a railway to Kiang-hung. But such reports as Major Sladen's would do more to enlighten the public and silence such persons than the most emphatic statements of officials in Parliament. Major Sladen's report is sure to be published by Parliament when it has ceased to be of interest, and it is hardly fair to this country to with-hold it. The Secretary of State can never have meant his "wigging" of the Government of India for allowing the suggestions of Colonel Broome to leak out, to apply to all State papers and especially to those of the character of this report.—*Friend of India.*

THE "SUPERSESSION."

THE difficulty as to the supersession of Royal by Indian colonels on promotion to major-generals, has been temporarily met by the stoppage of promotion in the case of the latter. In this matter the Royal colonels have had it all their own way. Even if the evil were such it is represented to be in England it would cease after thirty more promotions. But a glance at the long roll of home colonels shows how many are on half-pay. Men who have paid heavily for promotion, as they see the major-general's rank approaching either seek or take the half-pay difference. By taking half-pay that they got back most of their money and are able to wait for what the future has in store. This is an outlet permitted by the Horse Guards and paid for by the country. The home colonels complain not for this luxury of doing nothing on half-pay and a return of capital is a boon to the service. But the Indian colonel, should he indulge in Home delights, would cease to be acquainted with a pay abstract after two years, and would be out of altogether should he remain five years out of India, during three of which he would be without pay. It is hardly fair for the English colonels to complain of their Indian brethren, who are a working body, passing up the service list more quickly than the others handicapped with Home and "Dowb."—*Friend of India.*

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE VICEROY OF EGYPT AND THE SULTAN.

LONDON, 3RD SEPTEMBER.

The Viceroy of Egypt has returned an explanatory and justificatory reply to the Grand Vizier in a letter, which concludes with ample assurances of loyalty to the Sultan. The Grand Vizier has sent a reply from the Sultan stating, that he accepts the explanations of the Viceroy, but he demands that His Highness shall not increase the Egyptian Army or Navy, nor contract new loans in Europe, without the sanction of the Imperial Government; and, further, that he shall render an annual account of the financial condition of the province. The matter is now considered practically at an end.

A debate was commenced on the 2nd instant in the French Senate, on the Senatus Consultum. Prince Napoleon demanded further concessions in an animated speech, characterised by M. Segur d'Agnesseau as scandalous. The "Journal Officiel" states that the Emperor's health is more satisfactory. The same paper gives an account of the reception of the Empress and Prince Imperial at Ajacio. General LeCoeuf, who served in the Crimea as General of Artillery, is named as Minister of War, in place of Marshal Niel, deceased.

The "Public" states that Prince Napoleon will meet the Empress Eugenie at the opening of the Suez Canal, and that the Prince will then proceed to India. The "Public" also says that the Emperor holds completely aloof from the discussions between the Austrian and Prussian cabinets.

Latest advices from Spain state that the Carlist movement is represented as being completely suppressed, Don Carlos has embarked for England, and General Prim has gone to Vichy.

The Prince of Roumania has visited the Czar at Livadia.

Captain Seymour, of the Grenadier Guards, (Conservative) has beaten Sir Shafto Adair (Liberal) at Aturem, by a large majority.

[BY INDIAN TELEGRAPH.]

THE CHINA MAIL.

GALLE, 4TH SEPT., 1-55 P.M.

THE steamer Bengal has arrived, having left Hongkong on the 19th, Singapore on the 27th, and Penang on the 29th August.

No news of importance from Japan or China.

The Governor of Ting Jib Cheng, formerly Tuo Tai of Shanghai, has been removed from office.

The floods at Hankow are subsiding.

THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

GALLE, 5TH SEPT., 8-15 A.M.

The steamer Geelong has arrived, having left Sydney on the 12th, Melbourne on the 15th, and King George's Sound on the 22nd August.

The Duke of Edinburgh left Tahiti for the Sandwich Islands on 1st July.

Major-General Chute consented that the 18th Regiment should remain at New Zealand for the present.

MILITARY LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 13TH AUGUST.

THE question of arming the native troops in India with rifles has lately been attracting considerable official attention. Many distinguished officers have been consulted on the subject, and it appears probable that before long Enfield rifles will be bestowed upon the native regiments. The general opinion seems to be that the sepoys ought to be provided with a weapon which will place them at least on a par with the enemies whom they are likely to be called upon to encounter, and that their loyalty and devotion are so well-established that there can be no risk to British rule in supplying them with rifled arms. At the same time it is considered that it would be premature to place in their hands the same weapons as are given to the British troops in India, for the events of 1857 cannot be forgotten in a moment, and however loyal the sepoy army is at the present moment, incidents might again occur which would alienate it from the desire of strictly maintaining British rule. A few years ago it might have been difficult to satisfy both of those conditions. Now the difficulty has disappeared. The British soldier is, or if not already so will shortly be, armed with a breech-loading rifle. The Enfield rifle, which is superior to the weapons of any of the tribes with which the sepoy is likely to come into contact, can therefore conveniently be given to the native soldier, and it is probable that this will be done.

General Sir W. Codrington has been appointed by the Horse Guards to represent the British army at the great manœuvres of the Prussian army which are to take place this month and at the beginning of September in Pomerania and East Prussia. Sir William Codrington will take with him as aide-de-camp Captain Hall, of the Royal Artillery. Many other British officers will also be present, among others Major-General Whyte, the Cavalry Brigadier at Aldershott, Major-General Carey, C.B., Captain Milligan, and several others.

The authorities of the Horse Guards and the War Office are all winging their flights for

BOMBAY.

The s. s. Abyssinia, Captain Templeton, sailed on Saturday last for the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with the following passengers :—For Kurrachee—Mr. Miller and Mr. David Morris. For Bussorah—Messrs. Bougle, Helewa, Saufer, and Bourher.

Archbishop Steins, S. J., it is reported, has taken his place on the Stearns and Hobart steamer leaving for Suez in November next.—*Bombay Catholic Examiner.*

Our Seamen.—The Rev. William Brown Keer, Harbour Chaplain S. P. G., acknowledges with thanks the receipt of a parcel of books and periodicals left at the Mechanics' Institution for distribution among the sailors in port.

The Poona Regatta takes place on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 7th and 8th September, at 4 P.M. punctually on each day. The Honourable A. D. Sassoon has kindly consented to admit visitors to Garden Reach. —*Poona Observer.*

Perjury in a Judicial Proceeding.—Mr. Nana Morojee committed, on Saturday, Ramkisson Nundoo, a Marwaree, to take his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court, on a charge of giving false evidence against one Nundlal Mohunlal in a case before the Senior Magistrate of Police.

Miss Carpenter.—The *Mirror* understands that Miss Carpenter will be back in Bombay and resume her work in October next. We hope our new schools will have been in active operation by that time. Female education, however, is not a work to be performed like Cæsar's conquests. Time and patience, as well as cautious wisdom, will be needed.—*Native Opinion.*

Ordination at Bangalore.—The Bishop will, we believe, leave Madras in a few days, preparatory to holding an ordination in Trinity Church at Bangalore, on Sunday, the 12th September. Among the candidates for priest's orders are, we understand, the Rev. V. W. Harcourt, of the Church Missionary Society, and the Rev. E. H. DuBois, Principal of Bishop Cotton's School at Bangalore. Mr. J. Bradshaw, B. A., of Trinity College, Dublin, and Principal of Bishop Corrie's Grammar School, will go up for deacon's orders.—*Madras Times.*

Dangerous Materials.—At the Fort Police Court, on Saturday, Mahomedali Moomunjee and Noorbhoy Esmuljee, Borahs, were charged before the Chief Magistrate with delivering gunpowder to the G. I. P. Railway Company at the Boree Bunder station for conveyance to Poona by rail without declaring the name and dangerous nature of the same. It appeared that on Friday the prisoners went to a consignment clerk at the station, and offered for conveyance to Poona certain boxes, two of which were, on opening, found to contain gunpowder. The Magistrate convicted the prisoners and fined them fifty rupees each.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief.—We hear that it is the intention of our new Commander-in-Chief, the Honourable Sir Augustus Spencer, K.C.B., to occupy the large upper storied bungalow, belonging to Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., situated at Gunnesh-Khind, and which was lately in the occupation of His Excellency the Governor. This bungalow is very pleasantly situated, and commands a very good view, and has always been kept in thorough repair. His Excellency could not have selected a better or more commodious house than this, although we fear its distance from cantonments will be a drawback to it in point of convenience.—*Poona Observer.*

Desperate attempt to assault a Native Magistrate.—A Purdasee sepoy, belonging to the 13th Bombay Native Infantry Regiment, stationed at Surat, was tried on the 31st August last, before Mr. Jugjeewundas Khooshaldas, full power magistrate of that city, for a cruel and wanton assault upon a prostitute. Upon the strength of the evidence of Dr. Manockjee, Mr. Faulkner, of the Customs Department, and others, the prisoner was convicted and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment. The magistrate having pronounced this sentence, ordered the convict to be removed, whereupon he became enraged and began to illtreat one of the police peons. As he was not in the felon's dock, he grew more and more violent, and his conduct more outrageous than ever. He set at defiance the police force, and moved towards the magistrate's table with the intention of committing violence upon that officer. Mr. Jugjeewundas and other officials of the place instantly left the court and went out, and ordered the whole police force firmly to secure the infuriated prisoner, who was of a very strong and robust make. He was, however, with considerable effort pinioned and manacled, and removed to jail While this process was going on, a sepoy came armed with a gun and bayonet, which the felon attempted to unfix; but he was frustrated in this and safely conveyed to "durance vile."—*Rast Goftar.*

EXTRA MAIL FOR SUEZ.

Mails will be closed at the General Post Office, Bombay, for Aden and Suez, per s.s. Magdala, on 8th instant, at 10 A.M.

RAIN FALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	Cts.	Fort. In.	Cts.	Colaba. In.	Cts.
Aug. 29th Sunday	1	0	1	99	1	1
„ 30th Monday	6	23	8	98	3	37
„ 31st Tuesday	9	99	9	57	2	84
Sept. 1st Wednesday.	1	31	0	13	1	84
„ 2nd Thursday...	0	20	0	22	0	31
„ 3rd Friday	1	92	1	41	0	1
„ 4th Saturday ...	0	60	0	99	1	95
For the week	21	25	23	20	11	34
Previously Registered.	70	2	81	11	58	15
Total fall	91	27	104	31	69	49

THE INTRODUCTION OF "KWEME" INTO INDIA.

On 1st July Dr. Kirk, Political Agent at Zanzibar, addressed the following letter to Mr. Goune, Chief Secretary to Government :—

Sir,—The receipt of a private letter from Sir Henry Barkley, Governor of Mauritius, in which His Excellency desires me to forward for planting in the colony a supply of the "Kweme" (Telfairia pedata, Hook), a Zanzibar oil-seed, brings to my recollection a remark that I have somewhere observed to the effect that this plant, once introduced into India, has since died out. I therefore forward by the present occasion a few seeds of this useful plant. Should the present attempt not prove successful, I shall endeavour to transmit living plants in Wardian cases.

The "Kweme" is a climing plant, covering the highest mango-trees, and bearing abundance of fruit each the size of a pumkin in which the oil-seeds are contained.—I have, &c., (Signed) John Kirk.

On considering the letter Government passed the following resolution :—The receipt of the seeds should be acknowledged. They may be forwarded in equal portions to the Superintendent of Botanical Gardens and the Secretary Agri-Horticultural Society, with a request that they will furnish reports of the result of sowing the seed.

PRESENTATION OF AFRICAN INDIA-RUBBER TO THE BOMBAY MUSEUM.

The following letter was addressed on 7th June by Dr. Kirk, Political Agent at Zanzibar, to the Chief Secretary to Government :—

Sir,—I do myself the honour to transmit for presentation to the Bombay Museum a specimen of East African India-rubber, with the tree attached from which it is gathered. While chief officer of the Government exploring expedition in eastern tropical Africa, I pointed out this source of Caoutchouc as a matter of some importance in the Portuguese possession on the Zanbzi, and at that time several trees were collected. The same plant I now discover in quantity on the "Maina," on African Coast of Point Zanzibar, and in all probability it extends the whole way along thirteen degrees of latitude.

It is a woody climber, with long stems reaching over the bushes, and scrambling among the branches of the longer trees. The outer bark is dry, rough, and warty. The leaves, small and glossy ; flowers, inconspicuous ; fruit, the size and shape of a small pear. Botanically the plant is allied to Carpodinus, one of the Apocynea. It will be fully described in its proper place in the flora of tropical Africa. The milky juice is obtained by slicing off the rough outer bark, which must be done with a very sharp knife, to prevent the broken portions of bark from mixing with the juice which rises from innumerable points. This is at once removed by the finger and applied to the hand, and this operation quickly repeated. Each layer sets immediately, partly by coagulation and in part by drying, the first few layers are then rolled with a ball to which the application is next made. There is no tedious evaporation of juice here needed ; it dries as quickly as collodion on the photographer's plate. Of the value of this article, when carefully collected, there can be no doubt, and I think that when it is known a sufficiency may be obtained to make it one of the minor exports from this rich but little known region,—I have, &c., (Signed.) John Kirk.

Dr. Kirk has been thanked by Government for the specimen of caoutchouc, which they ordered to be forwarded with a copy of Dr. Kirk's letter to the Curator of the Government Central Museum.

THE LARGEST WOODEN SHIP AFLOAT.

There is an American vessel, the America, now lying off Singapore, which is the largest wooden vessel afloat (5,000 tons). She has splendid steerage accommodation for Chinese coolies, and her cabin arrangements fore are perfect. Passengers have their bathing-rooms with hot, cold, or shower-baths. She is said to be a splendid vessel.—*Indian Daily News.*

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT THE HAY-STACKS.

About half past nine o'clock last night one of the haystacks on the right side of the New Worlee Road was discovered to be on fire. There was a fresh breeze from the south-west and in a very short time the flames had entirely enveloped the stack in which the fire occurred and had spread to the next one. Thus in about an hour's time three out of the five large stacks, and also one or two small ones on the right side of the road, were a blaze, so illuminating the moist atmosphere as to give the conflagration a most alarming appearance as seen from any part of the island. Two manual and three steam fire-engines were promptly on the spot, but the fire had so eaten into the stacks that it would have been hopeless to attempt to extinguish it, and the efforts of the firemen were confined to directing the water on the neighbouring stacks so as to prevent the flames from spreading. The manual engines were fed from a pool of water on the west side of the rickyard, and on the east side only a one-inch Vehar water pipe was available for the steam-engines. As no attempt was made to play upon the burning stacks, one of the three steam-engines with the manual engine, was quite sufficient, and the other two left the ground. This was the state of affairs at half-past twelve o'clock, and no doubt the stacks will burn all day.

A WARNING TO SHARE BROKERS.

The Senior Magistrate of Police, under the authority vested in him by sec. 62 of Act 25 of 1861, has directed a written order to be served on Mr. Meyajee Adambhoy, requiring him to take such measures with certain property in his possession, or under his management, namely, a shop or brokers' hall, in Medow Street, within the Fort of Bombay, so as to prevent the same from constituting an obstruction, annoyance, or any injury to any persons lawfully employed in that neighbourhood ; and the order adds that a failure to comply with it would subject him to a fine which may extend to Rs. 200. The order was served on Mr. Meyajee on Saturday last. Mr. Choonilal Motilal, a broker, to whom the brokers' hall has been rented, has been served with a summons to show cause why the nuisance should not be abated. We understand that the sharebrokers have raised a subscription among themselves with a view to take counsel's opinion and move the High Court with reference to Mr. Connon's order.

COURT-MARTIAL.

A court-martial has been held at Poona to try Private Michael Judge, of Her Majesty's 59th Regiment, for (1st) having at Poona, on the 14th August 1869, failed to appear in the lower room of No. 5 Barracks, the place of medical inspection parade appointed by his commanding officer ; (2nd) insubordination, in having at Poona, on the 14th day of August 1869, used threatening language towards Sergeant Michael Foy, of H. M.'s 59th Regiment, his superior officer, in substance and to the effect following, that is to say—"Foy, I know you, you b——r, you have had me in your eye, but you will have something else in your eye before I have done with you" ; (3rd) insubordination, accompanied with personal violence, in having at Poona, on the 16th August 1869, used violence against Surgeon J. Watts, of H. M.'s 59th Regiment, by striking him with his clenched fist on the left temple, the said Surgeon J. Watts being his superior officer, and being in the execution of his office. The court found the prisoner guilty of all the charges and sentenced him to suffer penal servitude for the term of seven years, and in addition to forfeit all right to good conduct pay, and to pension on discharge whether in respect of past or future service ; and further to be discharged with ignominy from H. M.'s service, and also to be marked with the letters B. C.

This has been approved and confirmed by H. E. Sir A. Spencer.

The ceremony of drumming out is dispensed with.

The prisoner will be sent to the presidency under charge of an escort, and will be handed over to the civil power under the orders of the Brigadier General Commanding Bombay District, in view to the sentence of penal servitude being carried into effect.

JUDGE MANOCKJEE'S OPINION OF MARWAREES AND VAKEELS.

In the court of the Second Judge of the Small Cause Court, before Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee, on Saturday, a case was called on for hearing, in which Mr. Cumroodeen Tyabjee, solicitor, sued one Essa Sulliman, to recover Rs. 277-14, the balance of taxed costs in a suit wherein Essa was defendant, and Hajee Aboo Thara was plaintiff.

Mr. Manockjee (to the defendant)—What is your defence ?

Defendant—I am not indebted to plaintiff for this money.

Mr. Manockjee—This is a taxed bill of costs, and you can't object to it now.

Defendant—But neither the plaintiff nor his man came to the court when the case was called for hearing.

Mr. Manockjee—Why did you go to a vakeel at all ?

Defendant—He did not come to the court on the day I lost my case, and why should I pay him the money ?

Mr. Manockjee—Do you say that you lost your case because he was absent ? If so, sue him for damages, and I will pass a decree against him. Come, sue him, if you like.

Defendant—But if he swears that he did attend then I will pay him. "Once religion and once money."

Mr. Manockjee—Yes ; "once religion and once money," but why did you go to a vakeel ? Don't go to them. I tell the other men not to go to a Marwaree, and I tell you never to go to a vakeel. (His Honor here spoke in Marathi.) He who goes to the Marwaree's house is dead, and he who goes to the vakeel's house is likewise dead. I must make a decree against you.

Defendant—I will pay the money by instalments.

Mr. Tyabjee—I don't agree to that.

Mr. Manockjee (to defendant)—Why did you force plaintiff to come here to-day ? Last time you said he must come here, and he won't agree to your terms now.

Mr. Tyabjee—He came to my office with Rs. 250, and I don't see why he should pay by instalments.

Defendant—I did not agree to pay the costs.

Mr. Manockjee—But now you must pay them. A decree was here entered in plaintiff's favour.

Defendant—I cannot pay the money as ordered by the court in eight days. What is this ! He gets money for not attending. Why was he not made to stand in this *pinjra* (witness-box) like all others ?

Mr. Manockjee—He may go to *Pinjra-pole* ! It is done now. Don't go to a vakeel again. (To the Reporter)—I say, Mr. Reporter, don't send Mr. Tyabjee to Pinjrapole.

EXPORTS OF COTTON.

We append an official statement of cotton shipped from the port of Bombay to foreign external ports and foreign Indian ports during the month of July, 1869 :—

Quantity.	Value.	By what Ships.	To what Ports.
lbs.	Rs.		
2,334,676	8,62,255	Victory	Liverpool.
2,558,344	9,10,970	Gativeau	„
2,418,590	9,30,133	Millwall	„
2,871,456	10,38,015	Orilsamme	„
18,516	4,800	Pride of the Ocean ...	London.
2,013,984	7,88,585	Peckforton Castle ...	Liverpool.
2,487,328	9,18,665	Corre Linn...	„
2,407,920	8,35,430	Royal Alica	„
1,013,264	3,55,215	Falcon	„
2,453,528	9,06,455	Steamer Neera*	„
381,416	1,40,870	Do. Carnatic†	„
736,456	2,87,625	Do. Baroda	„
521,586	1,97,990	Do. Sumatra	„
430,864	1,80,835	Do. Golconda	„
2,181,312	8,03,408	Do. Anneroydew	„
176,792	83,925	Do. Carnatic†	Havre.
35,672	15,971	Do. Sumatra	„
78,400	40,000	Do. Golconda	„
19,600	7,900	Do. Golconda	Marseilles.
115,192	41,140	Do. Neera*	Genoa.
58,800	21,000	Do. Golconda	„
291,704	1,02,150	Do. Neera*	Trieste.
67,200	24,000	Do. Carnatic†	„
117,544	38,400	Do. Baroda	„
317,520	1,15,000	Do. Sumatra	„
48,720	22,500	Do. Golconda	„
58,800	24,375	Do. Baroda	Spain.
129,360	46,250	Do. Sumatra	„
78,400	29,000	Do. Golconda	„
2,164,624	8,10,170	City of Shanghai... ...	Holland.
143,472	54,800	Steamer Neera*	Suez.
42,336	15,600	Do. Carnatic	„
41,160	12,300	William Stuart	China.
117,488	44,718	Steamer Kneu	„
166,600	60,380	Glenlora	„
11,760	5,250	Steamer Bengal	„
29,041,572 or Candies 37,042 and 29/38	10,769,950		

* Port Clearance granted on 23rd June 1869.
† Port Clearance granted on 29th June 1869.

PREMCHUND ROYCHUND'S TWENTY-FIVE LAKH LOAN.

In the first of the suits by the old Bank of Bombay against several of the other banks in town whose managers attended the meeting on the 27th April 1866 when the loan of 25 lakhs was granted to Premchund Roychund, now being heard in the High Court before Mr. Justice Westropp and Sir Charles Sargent, the claim is for Rs. 1,96,620 from the Oriental Bank.

Messrs. Pigot, Scoble, and Green (instructed by Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley) are counsel for the plaintiffs, and the Advocate-General, and Messrs. Marriott and McCulloch (instructed by Messrs. Acland, Prentis, and Bishop) for the defence.

Eleventh Day—Thursday.

[The following is the continuation of our report of the opening of the case for the defence, by the Advocate General, our last portion having stopped at the comments by the learned gentleman on Mr. Lidderdale's evidence as to the nature of the agreement—]

Mr. Justice Westropp remarked—According to the Bank of Bombay's account it is no doubt somewhat an eccentric agreement on the part of the bank managers to have entered into, for they say—"We were to be empowered to advance the money, we were to be at liberty to continue in that without calling for your quota, and to earn the whole benefit of the transaction so far as direct profit was concerned ; and, on the other hand, if we liked we could have called on you to pay sooner"—but does that become a guarantee ? Does it become a guarantee because it was somewhat eccentric and they had the liberty to defer their claim for money paid at your request ? Is it, because it was an eccentric agreement and they have availed themselves of it to the fullest, to be called a guarantee, and are you not to be bound because it is not in writing ? All they say, I take it, is this—"We had a claim, on giving the money to Premchund ; we could have called on you to give it to Premchund if we liked ; we did not call for it, but because we did not, we did not lose our claim on you for money paid at your request."

The Advocate General—There, I submit, the evidence fails. It was quite competent to show that they advanced the money at our request, and if we made the request no doubt they have a right still.

His Lordship—No doubt they gave colour to your argument by not crediting themselves in the books ; but still if we believe their story to be true, did you not give them power ?

The Advocate General—They advanced entirely on their own account.

Sir Charles Sargent—Excuse me, but I think you are taking too much of a common law view of it.

The Advocate General—I don't make myself clear.

His Lordship again put the case of a common undertaking in which one man had power to advance all the money, and asked whether, if the court believed his evidence, believed it was proved that that was the understanding, and believed that he did advance the money—could the agreement not be worked out ?

The Advocate General—I am obliged to start from a point. Here we have nothing but the most uncertain slippery memory of a number of individuals speaking to what took place three years ago—and on which your Lordships will hear many points contradicted by our witnesses—and I am obliged to start from a point, and my being it to a point in their plaint and they say "we claim this money from your banks, we paid it at your request." Now I say we must consider the evidence of that, and I say it was in a sense on their own account, from which we were to get no profit, but they, having made the loan themselves, were to ask for the money from us. Now if that be so, let them go on their contract, but they must do one of two things, and they cannot now turn round on us and say they advanced it at our request.

Mr. Justice Westropp—I agree with you that it is quite competent for a party to lend money on behalf of others to A. B., but he may pay that money to A. B. under such circumstances, and his conduct in advancing it may have been such that he has absolved the parties who authorised him to make the payment and paid it on his own account ;—but whether that is so in this case is another matter.

The Advocate General—That is the gist of my argument, and I hold that they never paid it on our account as they allege, even though they might have done so.

His Lordship—I presume you mean to throw in other circumstances besides those you refer to, to show that it was not paid at your request ?

The Advocate General replied that he did mean to do so, and he would first refer to the evidence of Mr. Lidderdale. He then read his notes of Mr. Lidderdale's evidence, and in coming to the passage where Mr. Lidderdale said "we looked upon the other banks as guarantors," he remarked that nothing could be more plain than that statement. He argued from this that they did not make these advances on account of the other banks, and did not intend to do so, but considered that they had the indemnity to make good any loss if loss did arise ; and Mr. Lidderdale's saying that they might have treated the matter in another way did not alter the view of the way in which they really did treat it.

His Lordship said that in asking the question as to whether the Advocate General intended to throw in other circumstances, he meant whether the counsel for the defence would consider the conduct of the Bank of Bombay had shown that they regarded the other banks as co-lenders, or that they regarded themselves as sole lenders and the others only as parties interested.

Sir Charles Sargent—Or would you go further and say that though they were parties interested to carry out the loan, they did not agree to the views of the meeting ?

The Advocate General—I was going on to say—Can they give any rational account of the agreement, and what is the agreement ? I mean they are asking to enforce an agreement against us for money paid, and if so, what is the agreement ? I am then going to show you what the real agreement is regarding it in our view, and then I propose to show you the utter disregard, not only of the real agreement but of any agreement ; and further, I was going to show that their conduct was such as was quite inconsistent with the duty of the managers of this transaction, and the most charitable conclusion to draw with regard to the directors is that they did, as we hold they have done, abandon this transaction altogether, so far as we are concerned, and take the matter clearly and fairly into their own hands unshackled by any responsibility as far as we are concerned—unshackled by any terms as to an agreement. Under this branch I was proceeding to show the extraordinary nature of the agreement as stated by Mr. Lidderdale—that he did not appear to argue that it was laid on behalf of the defendants' bank at their request, and that his evidence shows that the agreement, or that part which they are enforcing against us, is one to indemnify them against loss. He and Mr. Chapman considered that as the last portion of the agreement, and it is the only portion which their evidence shows to have been carried out.

Mr. Justice Westropp—No doubt Mr. Chapman prefers to say that they were only to be indemnified in case of loss.

Sir Charles Sargent—You must remember that your own client does not say it was an indemnity. Your written statement distinctly says it is a share of the loan. You deny that the bank was to advance the money ;—you say that it ought to have come to you for your portion, and that you took a share of the loan.

The Advocate General—But I do not see how that affects this branch of the case. Had we alleged it to be a guarantee I should have looked your Lordships to stop the case as soon as Mr. Lidderdale came out with that word.

His Lordship—Well, I am referring to what is in your written statement.

The Advocate General—But your Lordship has not heard my evidence.

His Lordship—But I have read your client's written statement on oath, and I presume he is not going into the witness-box to deny that. That is what he has sworn to, and I presume it is part of your case. I should require something very definite—

The Advocate General—I must be failing very much in making myself understood, because I never said it was a guarantee.

His Lordship—You say in your written statement that it was a joint loan ; and I want you to look at it in that light.

The Advocate General—I don't care ; but it does not affect this branch of my argument. Plaintiff has filed a plaint and we are trying to see how his evidence squares with the plaint, and according to my view of his evidence I find him stating at least a very eccentric contract, and then a contract in the alternative enabling him to treat it as agreeing to advance the money in one of two ways,—and I find he has agreed to advance it one way, that is, on the basis of a guarantee, and when I find him saying we were guarantors that seems more consistent with what was done by these parties than in stating it to be a loan in which we had a share. Now when I find this inconsistency in his evidence I comment on it, because it shows there is a great inconvenience in finding out what was the contract. It was stated by one of the parties, at least in a way which is not intelligible, and it will be most difficult for them on their statement that they made the advance on *our* agreement to advance it, to contend that they made the advance at our request. Our written statement is consistent with what I say, for we deny that they advanced the money at our request.

His Lordship—What is there that you find inconsistent with their statement that they paid the money at your request ? Supposing it was a joint undertaking to be carried out, the funds to be supplied by one, and the common object being to maintain Premchund Roychund on his legs ?

The Advocate General—They advanced on their own account not intending us to join. The contract—to make Mr. Lidderdale's evidence intelligible—was that we must join in the speculation, or if we did not, we must indemnify them. It was thus saying—"You may join in the loan at our option or we may do the whole thing ourselves, and in case of loss we will come down on you."

His Lordship—You must remember that the great object which all parties had in view was to maintain Premchund on his legs ; it was a common object and a common undertaking to be carried out in a particular way.

Mr. Justice Westropp—There is this silence. Supposing the Bank of Bombay was to advance for the Oriental Bank they don't say that they were to charge the latter for interest ; but instead of charging the Oriental Bank interest for the money they advanced on its behalf and took the interest from Premchund.

Sir Charles Sargent—If they had called on the other banks Mr. Lidderdale distinctly states each would have reaped its respective share of the interest.

Mr. Justice Westropp—I agree with you that it is possible for a party who has been authorised to pay money on account of another to pay it under such circumstances that it cannot be supposed that he did not pay it at the request of the other ; but the question is, whether you are able to draw from the facts, as far as they are in evidence, anything sufficient to show that the Bank of Bombay departed from the terms which it says are the terms of the agreement and on which the money was to be paid for the other banks ? You instance the non-debiting of the money to the Oriental Bank. Well, that has to a certain extent been accounted for by Mr. Rodgie, but whether his evidence be receivable or not it is open for you to consider. There are other matters. They don't at any time during the currency of the loan call on the Oriental Bank to advance the amount of the advance. But they entered into a special agreement with two other banks that they would not come on them for the money, and you argue—was then the fact of their not calling upon the Oriental Bank for the money a departure from their agreement, or a ground for treating the contract as one of indemnity and not of loan ?

The Advocate General—Mr. Lidderdale put it, that they might give us a share of the loan or hold us liable for the loss.

His Lordship—It is a very curious agreement, and I suppose you will endeavour to show in a subsequent period of your speech that it was a very unlikely agreement, and that Mr. Lidderdale was mistaken in his view of what occurred. You may use it in that way, but still the question at present is—assuming that was the agreement, have they departed from it in any of the circumstances, so as to amount to a departure from the actual terms of the agreement ?

The Advocate General—I am not asking your Lordships to stop the case on that. It is not with that view that I addressed your Lordships on that point, but I would ask, what does this agreement mean ?

His Lordship—It was a very curious thing that they were, if they liked, to have the whole profit.

Sir Charles Sargent—If they were to have a profit, the great object all had in view would have been attained, for the loan would not in all probability have been paid unless Premchund had been kept on his legs.

At this stage the court adjourned

Twelfth Day, Friday.

The Advocate General, in resuming this morning, said —I stated yesterday, my Lords, that the evidence which our witnesses would give as to what the contract was which was agreed to on the 27th April will differ in some respects and particulars from the statements on that subject made by the witnesses for the plaintiff ; and in this case where you see the witnesses on both sides are, I think your Lordships will find, equally respectable—where there are at least ten or twelve witnesses on one side to speak to the nature of the contract entered into that day—the question really will be—whose recollection on the subject is the best, who are most to be relied on in the views which they give of the contract, and, where their recollection differs, which of the two gives the most probable account of what the agreement was between the parties ? Now, I stated that the plaintiff produced no writing whatever embodying the terms of the contract made at that meeting, and can give no notes by any of the members which can refresh their memories on the point ; but your Lordships will find on the evidence that one or two of the directors, Messrs. Brown and Stewart, to some extent refer to some minute as having been made by the directors with regard to the proceedings of 27th April. Of course that minute would be one made by the directors themselves, not the opinion of the meeting and not of the meeting. At whatever time it was made it would not be a statement of the agreement and the terms of the contract, but if the document was in existence it must under the circumstances have been a reliable document —it must have shown what at the time was the recollection of those who appended their signatures to it. Now that has never been produced or attempted to be produced by the plaintiff—and why has that not been produced ? The inference of course is irresistible—namely, that it does not support the recollection of the witnesses on the subject.

Mr. Scoble—If there was such a minute the defendant never asked for it.

The Advocate General—Well, I do not know why my learned friend is to interpose observations in my address. It is quite a novel proceeding. He has a reply, which is an immense advantage when commenting on evidence. The plaintiff has not tried to produce this document, nor has he put it into the hands of a witness in the box to refresh his memory. That I think shows how little reliance the opposite side place even on their own recollections on the subject. Well now, my Lords, that the defendants agreed to "assist," as it is called, Premchund Roychund, there can be no doubt ; and the whole question is now what terms they agreed upon. Now, our case is that, although it was considered advisable by the Bank of Bombay to support Premchund Roychund in the general interest of the banking community, and from the knowledge of how extremely he was involved in all the speculations that were going on at the time, yet the defendants at all events never agreed, nor intended to agree, to support Premchund Roychund except upon ample security. This, my Lords, was not an ordinary transaction on the part of Premchund Roychund. It was not an ordinary application by a party to the Bank of Bombay regarding a loan. It was essentially an extraordinary special case. It was so admitted by Mr. Lidderdale and Mr. Stewart, and one has only to look to the transaction itself to see that it was not in the ordinary course of the bank's business. It was an application for a loan of a quarter of a million of money by one man who was known to be deeply committed in cotton speculations, and who stated that he required that sum to keep him up, to support him, to set him right, and that with that sum he would be set right. Now, in itself that was a transaction that, wholly irrespective of the evidence we will give, one would naturally expect would be entered into only on security being given. Every one acquainted with banking knows that when a man has already obtained large advances from the banks roundabout, and has come forward with an application saying that it is necessary to have a loan of a considerable sum in order to stave off difficulties—every one knows that the first question is what security he can give. It is obvious that unless a transaction of that character is based on security, it of course only magnifies the mischief it is intended to prevent. If a man gets 25 lakhs in addition to 100 lakhs which he is already in debt, it follows that his liabilities and consequent power of mischief are increased by 25 lakhs. Well, of course if a transaction of this sort was to be entered into, the idea that security was to form a subordinate part—was only to be collateral, something which the bank might deal with and treat as they pleased—is highly at variance with the probabilities of the case as well as with the admission of plaintiff's witnesses. Now, my Lords, the Bank of Bombay of course were exceedingly interested in this transaction. Mr. Rodgie, who puts it at the lowest, says the liabilities of Premchund were at least 21 lakhs to the Bank of Bombay alone. Now, Premchund himself places them at something higher—I think 23½ lakhs—and in addition to that there was some loan made in the name of Khuttao Khimjee, and in which Premchund's name was undisclosed, which would raise the amount to 25 lakhs. But the interest of the Bank of Bombay is not only shown by what was due in cash, but by the amount they took in the loan, 10½ lakhs out of the 25, leaving therefore the contribution of the other banks to be 14½ lakhs. Now the direct interest of the Oriental Bank in the transaction, as compared with that of the Bank of Bombay, is almost insignificant, and Mr. Moir will be called on the subject, and will satisfy your Lordships that whatever it was, it was not the amount that at all influenced him in acting in the matter. Premchund's debt to the Oriental Bank was in respect of an account he was allowed to overdraw to the extent of one lakh, on depositing 95 shares in the Back Bay Company. Now, these shares at that time, and for a considerable time after, were of considerable value—there had been Rs. 1,000 a share paid up, and the premium I believe up to April was 14 or 15 per cent. Well, the amount due on that account was from Rs. 90,000 to 95,000—the debt was fully covered, and Premchund's liability to the Oriental Bank was almost *nil*. Their interest was a public interest, and the knowledge that one could not foresee what the results of the fall of a man like Premchund might be in Bombay—and to that extent they say they had an interest in the matter irrespective of any direct interest by the transaction with him. But we say, whatever the motive was, it was never intended for a moment by these banks—and I think we will show by the evidence that even some of the plaintiff's own directors never intended—for a moment, that this gigantic loan should be made and that the defendant should be called to share in it unless there was security ; and we say with regard to the security that the cardinal point in it was the jewels—that that was the portion of security stated by Premchund upon which the advance principally relied, and that they relied on that security which amounted to the estimated value of 20 lakhs of rupees. Now the difference between us and the Bank of Bombay on that point is this, that they don't deny—at least with the exception of one director, whose evidence I will refer to, Mr. Stewart, and he only denies it faintly—they don't deny that jewels of considerable value were to be deposited, and some of them state that value at 20 lakhs. But they say, and here they differ from us, that that 20 lakhs was the value of the jewels as stated by Premchund, whereas we say the jewels were to be valued and found on valuation to be 20 lakhs. In other words their case is this—

Sir Charles Sargent—Do you mean that that was actually expressed to them at the time to be a condition, or that that was the view which the directors should have taken of it and as managers of the loan have acted on ?

The Advocate General—We say that that was a condition expressed at the meeting according to our evidence, and a difference arises on this, my Lords, and we say that the mere statement of Premchund on the point was not to be taken,—though it was taken—and I think after hearing our evidence as well as considering what has been said by plaintiffs' witnesses on the point, your Lordships will have no doubt, first of all that it is highly improbable any prudent business-like man if he was going to commit himself to a large pecuniary transaction under the circumstances under which this transaction took place ever would have relied on Premchund's statement, and that they did not rely on Premchund's statement as to the jewels.

Mr. Justice Westropp—All the witnesses agree with you in that.

Sir Charles Sargent—I suppose no one ever does take a man's statement of the value of the security he offers, and I don't suppose Premchund would be relied more than the general rule.

The Advocate General—Our case is that we were to share the loan and were to be called on to contribute our quota, and we will show we expected for some time to be called on and kept our quota for the purpose till we considered they had abandoned the agreement. Besides the question of the jewels there are some other terms, with reference to the proportion of the surplus of the securities in the event of their being realized and some other minor points on which we differ as to the true conditions.

Sir Charles Sargent—Assuming it to be in any way of the nature of a common adventure—unless you can say this was a condition on which you entered into it—if this particular element in the agreement was not carried out, the only consequence would be that if any loss accrued on its not being carried out the Bank of Bombay would have to suffer for it—but that would not in any way deprive you of the right to come in except in so far as loss arose from the non-fulfilment of that stipulation. If that was a condition precedent, of course there is an end to it.

The Advocate General—The two cardinal points to which I would direct attention in the agreement are, first, the amount to which jewels were to be deposited, and second, that we were to share the loan and be called on to contribute our quota ; and if we establish our view of the facts we will present a view of the contract totally different from what the plaintiff presents. I shall produce the evidence of Mr. Moir, who was the agent of the Oriental Bank, and was present at the meeting, and the evidence of three other bank managers Mr. Muller who has been examined *de bene esse* and is now out of Bombay, Mr. Beattie who has been examined on commission ; Mr. Campbell and Mr. Moir fortunately are here—and there is, I think, one circumstance of the case which will induce the court to believe their recollections rather than those of the directors who have been examined for the plaintiff. That is that Mr. Moir wrote a draft of an official letter to the chief manager of his bank in London on the day of the meeting, and wrote it out and sent it off on the following day when the matter was fresh in his memory. That gives an account of the transaction he had entered into, or agreed to enter into, and there will be no doubt, I think, by that means, we will be able to satisfy your Lordships that the value of the jewels was not to rest on Premchund's statement but was to be according to the estimated amount and that these were to be a cardinal security.

Mr. Justice Westropp remarked that he thought Mr. Moir had been away from Bombay and that he had been examined.

The Advocate General replied that Mr. Moir had been away, but it was known he would be back in time for this trial. Besides Mr. Moir's letter there was one by Mr. Beattie and one by Mr. Campbell to their managers, and it would be clear that jewels were to be deposited to the ascertained value of 20 lakhs. Then their case would be supported to a great extent by the plaintiffs' witnesses, for if they started from the meeting on the 26th April their Lordships would find that one of the reasons why the meeting was adjourned was in order that Premchund might give in a statement of the securities he was able to offer. It was remarkable that some of the witnesses had forgotten that fact, but the majority of the plaintiffs' witnesses spoke of it, among others, Mr. Alex. Brown and Mr. Norman. Mr. Lidderdale mentioned nothing of it in his examination-in-chief, but his recollection was remarkably revived in his cross-examination—and there could be no doubt but that that was one of the chief objects of the postponement of the first meeting. When they came to the meeting on the following day they found, according to Mr. Chapman even, who forgot all mention of the securities, that one of the chief objects of the meeting and of discussion was as to the nature and the amount of the securities which Premchund could give, while Mr. Brown's evidence is most precise upon the point of the securities.

Sir Charles Sargent remarked that in an ordinary case of a common adventure, if one man was to advance all the money, there could surely be no doubt he should first see to the securities. The only question was whether in the special circumstances of this case the Bank of Bombay was bound to wait for a valuation.

Mr. Justice Westropp added that to carry the argument further, if special circumstances were to constitute an exception to that rule, then if the necessity of the case required an immediate advance of 8 lakhs before an examination of the securities could be made, the rest certainly should not have been advanced until the securities were valued.

The Advocate General remarked that he had to meet the peculiar case set up—that the bank managers as well as Premchund said the jewels he would deposit would be worth 20 lakhs and that if he deposited "his jewels" that was all they had to get.

Sir Charles Sargent—That could not be said if they had deposited only one diamond.

The Advocate General—It cannot be forced to an absurd extent.

Mr. Justice Westropp—I think it must be put to that first of all.

The Advocate General said their Lordships could not have failed to see how his learned friend Pigot had felt the difficulty—indeed he had shown that he felt the difficulty and had put foward the note and sureties as the basis of the loan and held that the land and jewels were something quite collateral. His learned friend had held that the note was the *sine qua non* whilst he held that the jewels were so—and his learned friend's argument had not been supported by the witnesses, for they had all said the note was mentioned only after the memorandum of the j

LETTING UP BALLOONS.

M. ADOLPHE ACHARD was charged at the Royapettah Police, on Friday last, before Mr. Muthusawmi Iyer, with letting up a balloon at the Luz. The balloon sent up was about six feet high and three feet in diameter. It was captured on the Mount Road, oppos ite the shop of Mr. Shaw, a cabinet-maker. The defendant stated that he had never sent the machine up, but that a servant of his, named Johnny, had done so. When the case was first called on on the 23rd instant, Master Johnny was not to be found as he had kept out of the way for fear, it was said, of being imprisoned for six months. The case was consequently adjourned till Friday, when Johnny being put in the witness-box, admitted having sent the balloon up. The case against M. Achard was consequently dismissed.—*Madras Athenæum.*

THE LATE FATHER WAGNER.

(Bombay Catholic Examiner.)

FR. WAGNER arrived in India from Germany in October, 1867, for the one great purpose of raising up St. Xavier's College on the Esplanade. He had previously given proofs of his skill at home, and among his works the Church of the Sacred Heart at Bonn is spoken of with esteem. Building, however, in India is very different from what it is at home, and we can understand how assiduously the Father must have laboured to have his plans for a large building, three sides of a quadrangle 200 feet by 160, ready within the space of two months. Yet so it was, and after the plans had been duly approved of the work, from the very foundations, began with the month of February, 1868. Every one in Bombay knows how the work was carried on; within sixteen months from that date an enormous block of building was finished inside and outside, so that the classes of some 300 boys are now held within it. To this moment we are astonished at the achievement. And to whom is the credit of this work to be given? To the dear Father whom we have lost, with the aid of the two assistants who have stood by him throughout. Persevering earnest work; fixed days, hours, and minutes. Never on Sundays, never on the days of obligation observed by Catholics; but otherwise, always from 7 o'clock in the morning till 5 o'clock in the afternoon, the work went on. It can hardly be wondered that such incessant work of mind and body was too much for a constitution that had never been considered strong.

COLONEL SYKES' MILITARY STATISTICS.

IT is a great pity that members of the House of Commons, who profess to take an interest in Indian affairs, cannot take the trouble to get up their facts and figures correctly. In the debate on August 3rd on the Indian Budget Colonel Sykes criticised the military expenditure and drew attention to the fact that before the mutiny with an outlay of £12,000,000 India had an army as under :—

Europeans...	...	...	...	62,000	men.
Natives. ...	...	...	...	297,000	,,
				359,000	,,

Now with an expenditure of £16,000,000 she has—

Europeans ...	...	...	...	64,000	men.
Natives. ...	...	...	...	167,000	,,
				231,000	,,

The real figures are that before the mutiny there were only 45,000 Europeans, not 62,000, as stated by the gallant Colonel. Again, instead of a total force of 231,000 we had in 1867 only—

Europeans ...	...	...	...	56,942	men.
Natives	...	...	..	114,949	,,
				171,891	,,

a difference of—

Europeans...	...	...	...	7,058	men.
Natives	..	...	...	52,051	,,
				59,100	,,

against Colonel Sykes.
—*Englishman.*

THE LATE SURGEON-MAJOR S. H. BATSON

IT is with sincere regret that we *(Jubbulpore Chronicle)* have to announce the death of this retired medical officer. He died at Dinapore on the 27th August, from a severe relapse of hemorrhagic dysentery, the first attack of which ccurred about a month ago. It is believed, and no doubt with truth, that the exposure to the late fearful heat, which his trying duties as medical officer to the railway community at Dinapore, subjected him to, had a great deal to do with the disease which carried him to his grave; and if this is correct, his case adds one more to the long list of deaths caused by the extreme heat of this terrible '69. Dr. Batson was an officer who will be remembered by old Indians, but mostly known to others in connection with his marvellous escape from Delhi in May '57. He volunteered to convey a letter from Brigadier Graves, commanding at Delhi, to the General at Meerut asking for assistance, and having disguised himself as a *jogee*, one of the most difficult characters to personate, succeeded after much wandering and several hair-breadth escapes, in reaching the latter place. The mutineers several times were about to murder him because he had blue eyes, a fact which made them very suspicious about his being a real *jogee*, yet his knowledge of the mutterings and incantations, and his colloquial mastery of the language, always raised a doubt in their minds, the benefit of which he invariably reaped. He belonged to that class of old Indians, with whom the Europeans of the present day, with their imported customs and fresh Overland habits, feel very little sympathy; and of which now so few, if any, remain. The days of old Indians have passed away, and yet, although we know how ignominious in these times of criminal procedure and penal codes, would be the fate of him who would dare to copy old Job Charnock's feat of rescuing a beautiful Hindoo widow from the funeral pile by force of arms, still we cannot remember their brave heroism and daring pluck without thinking that they were the stamp of men most needed for the rough times in which they lived, and that, in identifying themselves so intimately with native life, they exerted influences more potent than any which the present class of officials are ever likely to wield. Like the majority of old Indians, the deceased officer was a remarkable man in every sense of the word. He had a busy brain, a restless temperament, an indomitable will, and these added to a rare gift of physical vigour, impelled him to throw his whole heart into everything he determined to carry out. As a skilful surgeon he stood deservedly very high in the profession, and as a physician, his success was indisputable.

A CAUTION TO ENGLISH GIRLS.

REFERRING to the case of Mrs. Clara Jane Kamal-ood-deen, pending before the Benares Court, the writer of "Echoes of the Week" in the *Indian Daily News Saturday Evening Edition* says—" Mrs. Kamal-ood-deen is not very euphonious, more especially as it implies other Mrs. Kamal-ood-deens shut up in a hot harem, but silly English girls charmed by the tawny colour, the black eyes, and the graceful manners of any handsome Mahomedan, who is enterprising enough to go England, set him down as a prince, lionize him, and then marry the sensualist, who cares as little for his marriage law as for the girl he literally seduces. That law so panders to sensualism, that he can divorce his wife at any time he likes, provided he pays her dowry; and Mrs. Ood-deen finds herself Clara Jane once more. I remember a case of the kind which occurred about the time I came out to India. One of the passengers by the Blenheim was a beautiful young lady who had been married to a Mahomedan noble. She was wealthy and a certain amount of interest attached to her; she evidently fancied she was coming out to reign over either Oudh Cawnpore, Burdwan, or Ooteparah. She had first seen her Mahomedan husband through the grating in the House of Commons. He was bejewelled, and was a young, good-looking man, with a melancholy countenance suggestive of a departed kingdom. She was the daughter of a banker; and they married. The individual who received her when the vessel arrived at the Indian port was not prepossessing. Her fellow-passengers had been looking forward to a display of Nawabship in her reception; and she herself was disappointed. However, she accompanied the dirty Mahomedan, entered a gharry, and was driven to one of the filthiest suburbs of the town, devoted to the followers of the prophet. At a dirty house there, the gharry stopped, and she beheld her husband at the door. There were two or three other wives inside; but the very appearance of the dwelling, was worse than that fact. She was a woman of resolution and immediately saw the captain of the vessel in which she had been a passenger. He took her to his agents who happened to know the banker of whom this was the unhappy daughter. She went home by the next mail, and it was not long after discovered that the Mahomedan husband was a mooshee in the employ of a native nobleman on a salary of Rs. 60 a month, who had been sent to England, and provided with jewels and funds, with the object of presenting a petition to the India Office. I wish some of the largely circulated English papers would make these things known. If Mr. Cameron's tales have reached Punch, these facts might certainly travel homeward; for, however proud we may be of English women, I must say that English girls are sometimes very silly."

BURMAH.

THERE is but little news from Burmah. There is some talk of a scandal in the palace, one of the young ladies of the royal family having fixed her affections on the son of a citizen. It is said the King will consent to the marriage.

The *Burmah Herald* announces the death of the mother of the Queen of the north palace. The old lady is said to have attained the great age of 93. It seems that, besides the Queen proper of Burmah, who is half-sister to the King, there are several other Queens, who take their titles from the quarter of the palace they inhabit. Thus there are Queens of the North, South, East, and West Palaces, and a reigning favourite, who is Queen of the Central Palace. The custom is a strange one, and leads sometimes to strange complications in the royal family.

CONVERTS.

THE Rev. Jas. Wilson, C.M.S., Aurungabad, writes to the *Bombay Guardian* as follows :—" You and your numerous readers will be glad to learn that five adults, whose ages range from 45 to 20 years, were admitted by the solemn rite of Baptism into the fold of Christ's Church. These men belong to a village about 18 or 20 miles hence, and being in the neighbourhood of Mandava, the village of old Ramjee, the first who embraced Christianity in these parts, had frequent opportunities of listening to the message of mercy conveyed to them by Ramjee and his companions. It was an affecting sight to witness some of these hoary-headed men kneeling to have water poured over their heads. We hope and trust that the higher baptism of the Holy Spirit has also been vouchsafed unto them. There is hope that the wives and families of three of the baptized men will soon follow in the steps of their husbands. Pray for them that they may lead the rest of their lives according to this beginning."

THE AMEER'S ARMY.

THE army organization seems to progress well—about half the regular cavalry or five regiments being already fresh mounted and thoroughly equipped. Shere Ali contrived somehow or other to take from this country with him, or to cause to follow him, a number of Hindoostanee instructors who will be of immense use in drilling his levies. Above all he seems determined to do make an effort to ensure the men something like regularly disbursed pay. Our latest Cabul advices represent the Sirdar Mahomed Yacoob Khan as devoting six hours a day to the distribution of arrears of pay to the cavalry and infantry corps—the former receiving three months' arrears.

The Ameer had fixed the following monthly scale of pay for regular infantry and cavalry regiments :—

For Infantry Regiments.

1.	Colonel...	Rs.	100
2.	Major...	,,	80
3.	Moonshee...	,,	33
4.	Subadar...	,,	17
5.	Captain...	,,	13
6.	Jamadar...	,,	14
7.	Havildar...	,,	20
8.	Naick...	,,	9
9.	Sepoy...	,,	6

For Cavalry Regiments.

1.	Koomedan (Commandant).....	Rs.	200
2.	Adjutant	,,	120
3.	Resaldar	,,	80
4.	Jemadar	,,	40
5.	Kote-Duffadar	,,	31
6.	Pay Duffadar and Duffadar at	,,	30 each.
7.	Sowar	,,	20

Meanwhile such of the troops as from any cause have become demoralized or in any degree untrustworthy, are being quietly got rid of. Thus the old garrison of Turkistan which had been tampered with by the emissaries of Ishak Khan in the interest of Azim Khan, was temporized with until General Daood Shah had, with his force, made good his ground in that province, and are, we now learn, to be disbanded.—*Mofussilite.*

WIRE-ROPE TRAMWAYS.

AMONG the plains proposed for the railway which is demanded from Badulla, the centre of the coffee district of Ceylon, to the Kandy terminus of the Ceylon Government Railway, is one on the newly-patented "Wire-Rope Tramway" system. So far as we know, there is only one railway on this principle as yet in existence, namely, at Leicester, and that is only three miles in length. This [hardly to be called] railway is used only for mineral traffic, and is worked as follows :—The minerals or goods to be carried are placed in boxes suspended from an "endless" wire-rope, which passes round a Fowler's clip-drum, worked by an ordinary steam-engine, at a rate of from four or six miles an hour. The rope passes through a series of pulleys supported on strong posts, from fifty to two hundred yards apart. At Leicester the boxes carry only one hundred-weight each, and the line transports 200 of these, or twenty tons, over the three miles within the hour. Of course the Kandy and Badulla line would be a much more arduous affair, but its estimated cost seems startlingly small. The distance is 68 miles, and the total cost, including not only construction, but rolling-stock, stations, &c., is calculated at £70,000, or about *one* thousand pounds a mile. The net annual return is estimated at no less than 65 per cent. The engineer, Mr. Tottenham, who proposes this among other plans, candidly remarks—" No passengers will probably avail themselves of this line at first."—*Pioneer.*

PLEASANT DOCTRINE FOR HINDOO SPOUSES.

A NATIVE convert in Kishnaghur, married in infancy and never having seen his wife, tried for three years in vain to obtain her. She persistently refused to join him. He then obtained a divorce. Just as he was about to marry another, the former sent word to the minister that she was willing to join him. The *Friend of India* says :—

"There is no evidence that the letter was not a hoax, or if it were genuine that it had not been extorted from the writer. Even had it been both genuine and spontaneous, the divorce had been pronounced and was irrevocable."

Some High Church objectors find fault with the convert for marrying. Do they regard the idolatrous ceremonies connected with an infant marriage as of the nature of a sacrament? In every true marriage there is of necessity a compact. In an infant marriage there is no compact between the boy and girl; the covenant is between the parents of the respective parents. Such a covenant binds the parents to do what in them lies to bring about the marriage, but it certainly cannot bind those who never took it. When the bride and bridegroom grow up, filial obedience, respect to the opinions prevailing around them, &c., may lead them to homologate the contract, but there is nothing in the original rite that can bind them, and we are at a loss to see how the High Church party can find such a constructive marriage binding.—*Bombay Guardian.*

A CURIOUS PRACTICE AT MALTA.

(Bombay Catholic Examiner.)

THOUGH the following lines are not free from expressions that sorely wound Catholic feelings, we prefer to reproduce them rather than deprive our readers of the knowledge of a fact that can only serve to edify. These lines occur as a note in the latest number of the *Westminster Review*, to illustrate a remark made in the text, that "to a most surprising, and year by year increasing extent, the better incined class of prostitutes become the wedded wives of men of every grade of society, from the peerage to the stable." The means adopted in Malta for reclaiming the unfortunate beings referred to is deserving of all eulogy. We had considered ourselves familiar with the religious practices prevailing in the island, but the fact now about to be related comes to us quite new, and it enhances our love of a people, among whom the practice of the Catholic religion is in such full vigour, that it is rare for any one to reside for some time amongst them without both admiring the religion and being fond of the people. To be sure the Maltese are devout to the blessed Virgin, and no one can see the numerous well-made statues of her at the street corners of their city and the townlets all over the island, without being convinced of this. But it will now become certain, that their devotion to Mary is most solid and worthy of them as Christians : they love the Mother for the sake of the Son, and in order to help in the work for which Mary became the mother of that Son and for which the Son was born of her, they sacrifice their patural feelings. Let us read what the writer we quote says of them :—

The Roman Catholic Church, which refuses to tolerate prostitution, adopts, in Malta at least, a very remarkable method of withdrawing prostitutes from their calling. The sailors of that island have the belief instilled into them that they can please the Virgin Mary by no means so effectually as by marrying prostitutes who are thus rescued from temporary and probably from eternal perdition. When in peril from Mediterranean storms they therefore vow to their humane goddess that, if she will save them, they will each act the part of saviour to one of her sex. He who reaches land and keeps his vows applies to a priest, tells his pious intent and requests the holy father to select the fortunate prostitute who is to be thus made "an honest woman." The one selected is called upon to give any money or jewellery which she may have acquired by practising her profession to the Church, and to live a chaste life for twelve months, after which the Virgin's dearest wish is completed. Many of the women thus rescued are said to make good wives. We are indebted for this information to the eminent surgeon, Mr. Spencer Wells

THE OPERA AT CALCUTTA.

SIGNOR CAGLI brings out not only a stronger troupe in point of numbers than that of last year but a better troupe. By his engagement of two contraltos, two tenors, and still more of the additional signers, he has gathered a reserve which will save him from the necessity of having to fall back on old and well-worn Operas in case of indisposition, &c. The chorus is unusually strong and there is no ballet. We note that all tickets will be transferable at the pleasure of the holders, and that holders of seats during the past season will have the option of renewal. It seems to us that the season 1869-70 promises to be the most successful attempt yet made to naturalise the Italian Opera in Calcutta.—*Englishman.*

THE MAHARAJAH OF VIZIANAGRAM.

IT is rumoured that the Maharajah of Vizianagram does not intend to be present at the Durbar at Agra in honour of the Duke of Edinburgh, nor does he even mean to go to Calcutta to meet H. R. H. The reason which has influenced the Maharajah's decision, is stated to be the fact that no salute welcomes him on his arrival at, nor bids him farewell on his departure from, that presidency, and that as other chieftains of Northern India, of equal and even of inferior rank to himself, have the honour conferred upon them of salutes being fired on their arrival and departure, the occasion of the Prince's visit to India will be so marked, that the omission of any mark of respect to a chieftain of Southern India will attract more attention and lead to individious contrasts being drawn by the people, who attach great importance to ceremony. This is greatly to be deplored, as in the absence of the Maharajah, we believe, that Southern India will be entirely unrepresented by her nobility at the forthcoming Durbar and a better and worthier representative than the Maharajah, could not, we are sure, be present on behalf of the natives of this presidency.—*Madras Times.*

BENGAL LITERATURE.

WE extract the more striking titles from the list of books which were received in the Bengal Library under the Registration Act during the three months ending 30th June. The translation of the titles will in many instances show in what direction the mind of Young Bengal is being forced, and how much the life of the reading native is influenced by pernicious literature of the Holywell Street type. "A love tale, showing the intrigues of a woman with her brother-in-law;" "showing the wrath of a sage, because a king had failed in the performance of a promise;" "a tale of a woman marrying an ignorant man, and then yielding to the influence of intoxicating liquors;" "a fairy tale of love and intrigue;" "a tale in verse, founded on the history of Joseph and Zuleikha, being the name of Potiphar's wife;" "a tale of a daughter-in-law's insubordination to her mother-in-law;" "family disputes, and how a wicked son was reclaimed;" "the mysteries of Calcutta, or the corrupt practices of the lower classes of natives in Calcutta." Has the translator satisfied himself that none of these come under the Penal Code?—*Friend of India.*

THE TAGORE WILL CASE.

YESTERDAY (Wednesday) the Hon'ble the Chief Justice delivered his judgment in the now famous will case of Tagore *vs.* Tagore and others, after an incubation of more than three months. His Lordship held that the trust created by the testator stands good; that the devise for life to Jotendro Mohun holds good; that the testator cannot create an estate tail male as he has attempted to do; that he cannot introduce the principle of primogeniture where it is not recognised; that the plaintiff has a title to the reversion of the estate after Jotendro Mohun's life-estate; that the plaintiff's estate is to be one of inheritance; the devise of the inheritance was not given away in the will, nor was the plaintiff disinherited in it; that the inheritance cannot be devised to one not in existence; the property becomes vested in the son subject to annuities, &c.; that the subject of waste is one that the plaintiff has a right to bring forward: that on this point of waste, the question be referred again to the lower court to decide the facts of it.

Mr. Justice Norman's judgment which was given separately, generally concurs in the views of the Chief Justice. It will thus be seen, that while portions of the judgment of the lower court are upheld, others are not. And it is possible that even if the plaintiff be willing under a decision which vests the property in him, but devises the profit to Jotendro Mohun, to rest content, that the defendants will think they have yet a chance in appealing to the Privy Council, and will accordingly go up.—*Indian Daily News.*

THE SOUTHERN STATES OF AMERICA.

AT a meeting of the Council of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce on Monday, August 9, Mr. Moorhead, of Mississippi, was introduced by the chairman as a delegate from a convention recently held at Memphis, United States, to discuss projects for the internal improvement of the Southern States, and the extension of the commercial relations. Mr Moorhead, he said, was anxious to make a statement to the Chamber. Mr. Moorhead was then introduced to the Chamber. He stated that he had been delegated by the chairman of the convention held at Memphis to wait upon this Chamber and other commercial bodies in England, and to lay before them some of the results of that convention. The object of the convention, which was attended by delegates from all the Southern States, and from some of the Northern and Western States, was to discuss projects for the internal improvement of the Southern States and the extension of their commerce, and he believed its resolutions expressed the convictions of the people of those States. The products of the South were mainly shipped direct to Europe, but its imports came by way of New York, which, purely as a matter of business, was clearly a great expense and disadvantage. He then alluded to the capabilities of some of the Southern ports. Galveston was the chief port of a region larger than France, and capable of growing the finest cotton in the Union, Sea Island only excepted. Land could be purchased there at a much cheaper rate than in the Northern States, and was very much more fertile. New Orleans commanded no less than 20,000 miles of inland navigation, and he suggested the route by water from England, *viâ* New Orleans, to St. Louis, as a less expensive and pleasanter means of reaching the Western and North-Western States than by New York. Norfolk might be considered the great natural port of the middle States, and with a central position, splendid harbour, and railway communication to all parts of the Union, it was admirably adapted for a direct line of steamers between Liverpool and the Southern States. Several railway companies were willing to assist such a line by taking shares; and he did not think it improbable that the Liverpool Cotton Brokers might assist such a pioneer line with a subsidy. The advantages of free trade, so well understood in this country, were gaining adherents in the States, where a strong "Free Trade" party already existed and was vigorously in action, and he thought he might safely say that successive changes would now be made in their tariff in the right direction. In regard to emigration he remarked that very little of the great steam now flowing into the States found its way into the South. Emigrants were carried away to the North-Western states where any return they might make to Europe was obscure and doubtful. Emigration directed to the South would return an unquestionable advantage to Europe, for the emigrant, if he did not himself grow cotton, would release those who would. The Southern States had every advantage in soil and climate, but no labour equal to their power of production. The negro race was stationary, and might now be expected to decline in numbers, as all coloured races appeared to do when placed in conflict with the whites. There was a movement on foot for the introduction of Chinese labourers, but there were many who looked with regret to the inpouring of such a population, alien in so many respects, and thought of the future with anxiety. Apart from the mere labourer, there were brilliant openings in the South for men of capital and of special knowledge. In conclusion, he said he should be thankful to the Chamber for any communications which might bear upon the means of increasing the commerce of the two countries, and thereby strengthening the bonds of mutual commercial interest, the surest pledges for peace and mutual good will.

In answer to various questions asked by different members of the Chamber, Mr. Moorhead stated that in most of the States white labour could be employed in the cotton-fields throughout the year without disadvantage. He had himself in Mississippi employed new labour from Canada and from Ireland for two years with success, and regarded it as a thorough test. In regard to Chinese immigration, he said that the fever for these labourers was not so great in the South-Eastern as in the South-Western States, but he expected that there would be from 40,000 to 50,000 of these "coolies" ready for commencing the next cotton crop with. He said especial stress on the advantages of the Southern States for men of moderate capital. There was no comparison between the advantages they offered and those presented by the North-Western States. Very few employers in the Southern States paid wages, but those who did paid men $10 to $13 per month, and women and boys $3 or $4 less. These rates were exclusive of board and lodging, which were always provided. The usual system, however, was a co-operative one. The employer provided the labourer with house and garden, assigned him a parcel of land, and then gave him half the crop, the labourer paying all expenses of cultivation, or one-third of the crop net, the employer paying all expenses. Before the war one hand could raise 10 to 12 bales of cotton; since the war four bales was the average, the half of which would bring the labourer $200 gross, or $160 net. Smart men would, of course, make much more.

The chairman then assured Mr. Moorhead that the Chamber would assist his project in every way in their power.

Mr. Moorhead thanked the Chamber for the promise, and mentioned that the convention would reassemble at Louisville, in Tennessee, on the 13th of October next.

THE CHOLERA AT UMRITSUR.

WE announced that a most marked diminution had taken place in the cholera deaths of Umritsur, the number being on Wednesday, the 25th, only forty-one, with twelve casualties from miscellaneous causes, and though the number on the 26th had again risen to sixty-two, with fourteen from other causes, owing, it is presumed, to the great heat of the day, it seems beyond a doubt that matters are steadily improving. The new conservancy arrangements, planned and carried out by Colonel Young, are said to be working well, and if they bear systematically and earnestly on the future of the town, there are hopes that Umritsur may be saved a return of the frightful visitation it has this year undergone.

Since writing the above we have received the returns for Friday, the 27th August, showing such a further and most marked decrease in the plague that we may most reasonably infer that it is indeed dying out. By it we learn that only thirty-three cholera deaths occurred on that day. Five deaths, on the other hand, had increased to twenty, with four from other causes. We are credibly informed that the ordinary death-rate for Umritsur is not *eleven* per day. Our readers will thus easily understand how excessive has been the mortality brought on by the *present* recent outbreak of cholera.—*Delhi Gazette.*

RACE BETWEEN A POLICEMAN AND A VELOCIPEDE.

ON Monday evening Mr. House, of Great George-street, Park-street, Bristol, was driving in a carriage along the Westbury-road, and on reaching the point of the road known as White Tree, or Half-way Tree, he met a man coming down the road on a velocipede. On nearing the carriage the velocipede rider, probably from want of command over his vehicle, brought the velocipede right across the course of the carriage, and in front of the horse's head. The animal took fright, and dashed on to the turf, and, bolting over the Down, it caused considerable damage to the front of the carriage. The owner of the latter thereupon requested police-constable 105, who came up at the time, to follow the enthusiastic rider of the velocipede and ascertain his name and address, for the purpose of obtaining some redress for the damage he had caused. This direction, however, was somewhat more easy to give than to accomplish. The rider of the new means of locomotion, on seeing the constable giving chase, having a good road before him, and no awkward corners to turn, readily accepted the challenge. Unfortunately for the guardian of the peace he found himself "handicapped" so heavily that the velocipede not only "made all the running," but ran clean away from him through Westbury, and long before reaching the outskirts of the village the police-constable was thoroughly distanced.—*Bristol Post.*

"ONLY A WOMAN'S LOVE."*

THE novel "Only a Woman's Love" would hardly be worth reviewing except that it is signed. The courage of Lord Desart in acknowledging his offspring deserves recognition, and when "persons of quality" publish their impressions of society their writings become to a certain degree representative. However individually incapable of touching the springs of human action, which are much the same in Mayfair as in Whitechapel, they generally write the jargon of their society with instructive accuracy. We have been rather bored this summer about our "hereditary legislators;" but noble authors are still sure of a tolerably large English public credulous of their merit, and if there be here and there a sour Radical unjustly critical, he only pays another sort of homage to the excellences presupposed in Peers. So the sketches of the inner sanctuary of society by one of its acolytes have a value besides their literary importance, for they will be a good deal asked for at lending libraries. They may be thought by many trustworthy pictures of life as understood in the region between Grosvenor and Eaton Squares. They do represent its silliest and slangiest phase with a certain fidelity, that would, however, hardly have saved them from neglect if they had been anonymous.

"Only a Woman's Love" has a jaunty ease of style that helps the reader through it, and Lord Desart has described a foxhunt with creditable energy. No one can accuse him of pedantry or affectation; indeed, his manner suggests shirtsleeves and slippers even when he pulls a grave face about "One other above," "the gateway to Somewhere else," which last phrase we take to be Belgravian for death. Before we abandoned ourselves to unmitigated condemnation of his book we tried to think that Lord Desart had written while suffering from an attack of temporary cynicism from the bitterness of spirit that his constantly mentioned "B. and S." can leave behind, or possibly from a cross in one of the varieties of "passion" with which he admits acquaintance-ship. He must not be angry if his reviewers account for some of the surprises he affords them by consideration of his own condition, for Lord Desart is confidential as Montaigne about himself, and if, indeed, he has not painted the manners of his set with a jaundiced eye, we should be driven to serious censure of it. But, as such fault-finding has lately been very general, and has even become monotonous, we will do no more than roughly sketch Lord Desart's simple plot, and cull a few specimens of the conversation and remarks with which he has adorned it. His principal heroine is a village beauty with golden hair, who is uninterruptedly in love with Hampton Vernon, an artist of the English-Bohemian sort. He is introduced as a very foolish snob, and goes on to break without much brilliancy all the commandments that can be broken without incurring penal servitude. He alternates between a house in Belgravia-square and the conventional attic in which naughty young men repent and grow good. His prosperity is at one time so great that he spends sixty pounds a year on flowers for his button hole, but it is balanced by adversity, which reduces him to unsound boots and a shabby coat. The chief agent in his misfortunes is a Lady Cornelia Haughton, who adopts him as a lover, cures him of a habit of directing his notes to her as "the Right Honourable," and makes a very fair "swell" of him. She is a very great lady in "society." She makes small ado about breaking her elderly husband's heart, and even astonishing her world by her passion for Hampton; but "the fierce longing of the too tender flesh" drives her to outrage even the opinion of Mayfair. Mr. Haughton dies of the discovery, and she bestows her wealth and widowhood on her artist, who has, in the meantime, broken insultingly with Marian, and left her to the attentions of a dragoon named Alick Sumpter. Hampton's bliss does not last long. A "financing" gentleman, Lord Ronald Stairley makes himself amiable to Lady Cornelia, after having consumed in an "operation" all Hampton's own capital. A drunken scene, that nearly ends in blows, finishes the love match. Lady Cornelia runs away to her mother in the country, and is killed in a railway smash; all her money goes to Haughton's heirs, and Hampton tries pawning, begging from Lord Ronald, and even thinks of suicide as his shillings disappear. But Alick Sumpter, the dragoon, a consumptive giant with strong affections, has fallen so seriously in love with Marian that to please her he tries to set Hamptom straight. Nothing he can say or do, however, can shake the village maiden's constancy. She retires to the mysterious labours of the millinery trade as practised by Mdme. Desirée, until she is on Alick's recommendation promoted to be friend and confidante of the second walking lady, Miss Wynne. Not even the report of Hampton's death inclines her to listen to Alick's suit; nothing is left for him but to sink into his grave, and make things pleasant for his rival by leaving a competency to Marian.

We will not be severe on the improbabilities of Lord Desart's story, and really the scenes actually occurring in society outrage probability more and more every day so that no one need be surprised at anything. We suspect that many of the personages and incidents in "Only a Woman's Love" are drawn from living models. The talk and sentiments, the estimate of existence, the thorough vulgarity of Lord Desart's "swells" are very curious. In the realism in his portraits of the Duke and Duchess of Highbury, Lord Hobston, and others, the author really risks some damage to his order. He bestows on his villagers some good traits, but hardly a redeeming quality lights up the level marshes of his "fashionable" society. "Real love," he says in one of his incessant asides, "is the solitary mark of the angel within us;" but he represents it as unknown among the men and women crowded on his canvas. One couple, indeed, Algy Vernon and Edith Wynne, rise to the level of Miss Marie Wilton and the heroes of the Prince of Wales's Theatre; but generally Lord Desart gives us glimpses of more ordinary affairs when "the senses and the purse," or either separately, are alone engaged.

It is impossible not to be impressed by the absence of even pretence to any good motive among Lord Desart's personages. They pay no homage to any virtue higher than that doubtful "real love" which he exhibits only in his country girl. There is no reserve about the vulgarity which flourishes in Mayfair, no veil cast over the corrupted manners and foolish assumptions which are described in the more exalted personages. The Duchess of Highbury talks of not "losing our dignity by asking those sort of people," meaning artists. Her son, a most objectionable heir-apparent, speaks of them as "that sort of scum;" "painting beggar," "damned fellow," are the epithets that commonly drop from what Lord Desart calls "scions of the nobility," "swells," "young men of fashion," with the same appreciation of their social splendour that we should have expected from a West-end grocer.

Lord Desart's Mayfair of 1869 is as unpleasant a sketch as any "Red" could wish, with its vicious and scheming women, its drinking and gossiping youths—a Lord Ronald Stairley, who "would have killed himself to cheat his creditors if he had thought there would be any one to swindle in the infernal regions;" and Lady Cornelias, who "always threw themselves into one's arms on the flower side," as Lord Desart pathetically complains. "I often wonder," he says in another place, "why more ladies don't run away with grooms. Perhaps the grooms don't care about it." "If your wife will run away"—Lord Desart is fond of the hypothesis—she ought, however, "at least to have the consideration to run away with a man who can pay you for your loss."

Of course it may be that the noble author is only assuming a Byronic cynicism; but if so, he should be reminded that the part requires some power of satire and style. A dull Don Juan is a double mistake. His middle class readers might believe an earl's account of his world, just as they used to believe the Versailles novels before the upheaval of '89. Most people will, however, we hope, detect the rashness of Lord Desart's judgment when he describes his own companions. Whatever he may mean to say, lords and ladies are not, to quote the Marquis of Hobston, "those sort of scum."—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

* "Only a Woman's Love." By the Earl of Desart. In 2 vols. London: Tinsley Brothers. 1869.

ABYSSINIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I have just received a letter from Abyssinia, of which the enclosed is a copy. It is from a Colonel Kirkham, of whose antecedents in China while an officer in Major Gordon's force, in the service of the Emperor of China, I have learnt a good deal. I believe his statements to be trustworthy, and they may probably induce some adventurous spirits and speculative cultivators of cotton and coffee to visit Abyssinia, and place themselves under the protection of Prince Kassa, who was so friendly in his conduct to Lord Napier in his advance upon Magdala; but such folks must make up their minds to run all risks, and not expect a second Abyssinian expedition to release them in case they find themselves in chains from the caprices of a despot ruler.—I am, &c.,

W. H. SYKES.

47, Albion-street, Hyde-park, August 6.

Adua, May 10, 1869.

Colonel Sykes, M.P., &c.,—Dear Sir,—I have much pleasure in informing you of my safe arrival at Adua, and of all my hopes being carried out. I have been here about one month, and have already drilled one squad of men in the manual and platoon exercise before the Prince, and he was greatly pleased. He has given me control of all his army, and told me he will have all his soldiers drilled. It will be hard work for me for a short time, until I can get some drilled men to bring on the rest. I am drilling in squads of ten men each, and one hour at a time, and hope and trust, with God's help, that in a short time I shall have a regiment formed. The chiefs do not like it, but the Prince is determined to take the power out of their hands to a great extent, for he cannot trust them. I am glad to say Prince Kassa has taken my advice in everything which I have told him. Yesterday I spoke to him about granting large tracts of uncultivated land to European companies for growing cotton, coffee, indigo, and sugar, and he promised to do it at any time. He has taken off all duty on all merchandise carried on by Europeans, and established a good market at Adua. I am strongly advising him to make a good road from Adua to Senafe, and to make terms with the Bedouin and Shoho tribes to keep the Senafe road open to merchants. I hope and trust I shall be able to do some good for this country in a year or so, if nothing happens to me; for I shall have to work hard and expose myself in the first and second fights, and after I gain one or two battles, I shall have all my own way. Then the chiefs will lose all the power which they have held in Abyssinia. The only thing that I find myself lost in is interest at the Home Government, for I do not know what policy they do intend to use towards Abyssinian affairs, or what they intend for the further welfare of this country. I shall deem it a great favour if you could give me any advice on that matter, for I will work hard to make Abyssinia a great country, and to form a good government. I might mention here about my China exploits under Colonel Gordon, that if the Commander-in-Chief wishes to learn further of me, he can refer to the *Friend of China* newspaper, or direct to Colonel Gordon in England, for my heart and soul is in making Abyssinia a great country. There is plenty of wealth in the country, only it wants looking for. I have written a letter to the *Bombay Gazette*, in Bombay, and another to England, to try and get merchants to trade with this country. I have also established a post once a month between Adua and Massowa, for communication; so I hope and trust, with God's help, that I shall be successful; and if you can advise me of what the Government views on Abyssinian affairs are, I shall be very thankful. Prince Kassa told me the other day that Prince Gobazie had applied to the Russian Government for assistance and arms to enable him to conquer Abyssinia. I have no doubt but that the above-named power will send him some old arms and ammunition, for it is my belief that they will take this as a good opportunity for interfering with Abyssinian affairs. Prince Kassa is greatly afraid of the Russian Government helping Gobazie. The Russians would be glad of an opportunity of getting a settlement on the Abyssinian coast to connect all their operations with Upper Asia and the Persian Gulf. Prince Kassa has sent to Egypt for a Copt bishop. Gobazie has declared himself King of Abyssinia without being crowned. I shall be happy to give you more information at a later date.—I am, &c.,

F. C. KIRKHAM,
Colonel Commanding Disciplined Forces,
Adua, Abyssinia.

THE SUEZ CANAL AND THE INDIAN COTTON TRADE.

(Shipping Gazette, August 12.)

WE have before us some figures which show the beginning of a remarkable change in the Indian cotton trade, which is likely to be greatly developed by the opening of the Suez Canal. They are from an authentic source, and may be regarded as reliable. Not long ago we pointed out, and we think we gave sufficient reasons for the statement at the time, that the manufacture of cotton and woollen goods was largely on the increase on the Continent. Now we have further proof afforded us of the correctness of this view in the fact of the springing up of a traffic in raw cotton between India and the Continent by the overland route. It was natural to expect that such would be the case, especially with the countries around the basin of the Mediterranean, as such a mode of transport would be the most expeditious, if not the most economical, offering. According to the statistics in our possession, the cotton shipped from Bombay during the first half-year of 1869, direct to the following Continental ports, was as follows :—

	Bales 392 lbs. net each		Bales 392 lbs. net each
Naples	... 100	Havre	... 8,192
Genoa	... 4,952	Marseilles	... 6,673
Trieste	... 14,363		
Venice	... 800	Total	...35,248
Barcelona	... 368		

During the same period large shipments were made overland to the British ports, which may be thus summarized :—

London...	...	...	...	210 bales.
Southampton ...	...	...	...	203 ,,
Liverpool ...	...	...	...	101,993 ,,
Total ...	...	...	...	102,316 bales.

This makes a total of 137,564 bales shipped overland during the season, which is, of course, altogether independent of consignments, both to England and the Continent, by sailing vessels via the Cape. There is sufficient here to l